YOU CAN GET
10 Years' Old P & O Whisky
EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.
Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,183—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1901.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th ,,
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd ,,
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Laugborne	30th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	13th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Laugborne	23th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5247	T. Leigh	27th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th ,,
M.D. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	18th ,,
,, ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
PERSIA	8003	W. A. Wheler	8th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.
CLEOPATRA	R. Colledani	4,070	1st Apr., 1901.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassovich	3,041	in March 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	in April 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Milia	3695	in May 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,956	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	,, 1,166	,, 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd April 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 22nd Feb., 1901.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," Captain T. MURAI, 3,321 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 5th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd February, 1901.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
S.S. SULTAN	2884	Pohbenz.	4th March.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 18th Feb., 1901.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, 1st March, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 28th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the forezoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th March.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 16th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 28th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
SYDNEY	4,232	X	THURSDAY, 14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,208	Seiller	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 6th March, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 87, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST
SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHOT CARTRIDGES

LOADED IN ELEY'S OR KYNOCK'S CASES.

BLACK OR NITRO POWDERS
"FIELD" LOADING.

TREACHER & Co. employ only the very best materials; all leading is done under European supervision, and every Cartridge sent out may be relied on.

KYNOCK'S PHŒNIX CASES.
ELEY'S CRIMSON CASES.

For Loading White Schultze s.s. Amberite and other Nitro Powders, Black Powder only will be employed in Eley's Ordinary Cases, unless under special instructions.

No. 12 BORE IN ELEY'S ORDINARY CASES,
Rs. 9-8 per 100, Cash.

THE PEGAMOID PATENT WATERPROOF CASE,
Unaffected by Wet or Damp.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.
FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	FROM
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST,	THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
AUSTRALIAN	,, SPEY ROYAL.	W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANTORS
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD.
&c. &c. &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars.	&c. &c. &c.
	&c. &c. &c.	

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper. Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK.
LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,523,225
RESERVE FUND	£2,523,225

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,
THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	1
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	2
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	65 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY,

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS re in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. R. H. PRICE. Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MISS JANET WALDORF

AND

MR. NORVAL McGREGOR,

Supported by a Powerful Company.

LAST FIVE NIGHTS.

TO-NIGHT, AT 9-30.

(Doors open at 9.)

THE GAY LORD QUEX.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28th.

PYGMALION and GALATEA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1st.

CAMILLE

Will be repeated.

MONDAY, MARCH 4th.

THE WRONG MR. WRIGHT.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5th.

(LAST NIGHT)

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

☞ STUDENTS' SHAKSPEARIAN MATINEES.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28th.—ROMEO AND JULIET.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1st.—HAMLET.

MONDAY, MARCH 4th.—MERCHANT OF VENICE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5th.—MACBETH.

Tickets (For Students) Re. 1 each; Season Tickets 3; to be obtained from Principals of Colleges and Schools, or from Messrs. Soundy & Co.

Tickets for the ordinary public as usual, with Children at half-price.

Doors open at 2-30 P.M. Commencing at 3 P.M. Sharp.

MR. EDMUND RUSSELL

In Conjunction with

MISS JANET WALDORF & CO.

J. G. DENT, Manager.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 7th and 8th March 1901, for the purpose of BALLOTING for TWO ELECTIVE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay in place of Messrs. A. Accerombi and J. L. Symns, whose term of office under the Port Trust Act will expire on 31st March 1901. The BALLOT-BOX will be OPEN at the office of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,

FREDERICK NOEL PATON,

Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 22nd February 1901.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 30, Shams Manzil, Hammam Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, 1901, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1900.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 25th February, 1901.

NB—The TRANSFER Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th February to 6th March, 1901, both days inclusive.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6 % Preference Share.

APPLICATIONS for the Shares are now being received and Registered at the Head Office, Branches, and Agencies. THE LIST of SHARES reserved for Shareholders being closed, a limited number is now available to the general public.

TERMS OF ISSUE.

Rs. 25 on application, Rs. 30 on allotment, and Rs 50 on 31st March, 1901.

Interest will be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. on all payments from date of Deposit to 31st of March 1901, from which date the Preference shares will rank for Dividend.

Application Forms may be obtained at the Head Office or any of the Branches or Agencies.

By Order of the Board.

REG. MURRAY,

Chief Manager.

Calcutta, 31st December, 1900.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at Bombay.

HUNTLY & CLUB BLEND WHISKIES.

FIRST CLASS BRANDS,

MODERATELY PRICED.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE (IN BOMBAY) OF VALUABLE LANDED PREMISES SITUATE AT JAMNAGAR.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of March, 1901, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, by order of N. G. Macleod, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Ladha Sunderji, Insolvent, all the right, title and interest of the said Ladha Sunderji deceased, in the undermentioned properties:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Khawdi Zilla, Jamnagar, consisting of one room and a parlour facing the north, on the ground floor, and a room above the said room divided into two compartments, and another room and terrace with railings above the said parlour on the first floor, and bounded as follows:—On the south by Dalgovindji Megnjo House, on the west by another piece of land belonging to Ladha Sunderji, on the north by Fully Chock, and on the east by vacant land having a Banyan tree thereon.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land adjoining the aforesaid land with a dwelling-house thereon, consisting of a room and a parlour on the ground floor, and having terrace and a kitchen above the said parlour. The said land with dwelling-house thereon as aforesaid is bounded as follows.—On the south by the house of Dalgovindji Megbji, on the west by the house of G janji Parbaji, on the north by the house of Shivji Sunderji and on the east by Fully Chock.

THIRDLY.—A piece of land in the vicinity of the town with a dwelling-house thereon having a door facing the east, with a large compartment on the north with open space on all its sides, and consisting of two rooms and a parlour having a door facing the north, having a door facing the eastern side, and bounded as follows:—On the west by the house of Velji Lladhar, on the north by a public passage, on the east by the house of Shivji Sunderji, and on the south by the house of Megbji Virdhab.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matabhai, Jamietram, and Madon, Solicitors, at their Office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th, February, 1901.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. JOHN ROBERTS,

BILLIARD CHAMPION.

By Special Request of the Public,

WILL PLAY AT THE

FRAMJI COWASJI HALL

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 26TH, FEB. AND

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, 27TH FEB. 1901.

The Champion concedes 1,800 points, start in 3,000 up.

ADMISSION.

Front Reserved Seats Rs. 5-0 per night.
Second do. do. „ 3-0 „
Gallery Unreserved „ 2-0 „

THE PLAN AND TICKETS AT JOHN ROBERTS AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

Doors open 8-30. Play 9 P.M. Sharp.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

First CONCERT of the Season

On THURSDAY, MARCH 14th, at 9-30.

FULL CHORUS and ORCHESTRA.

PARTICULARS LATER.

Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 26th February, 1901, at 9-30 P.M.

HARRY WILLIAMS,

Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE POSTPONED SHOW will be held on the 13th and 14th MARCH. FIRST ENTRY CLOSES on the 5th March. Final Entry, 8th March. Prospectus on application to

D. LINDSAY,

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Old Secretariat, Bombay.

CENSUS.

PRELIMINARY ENUMERATION COMMENCES on the 25th FEBRUARY and PRIVATE SCHEDULES will be collected on the MORNING of 2nd MARCH. Gentlemen are requested to afford every assistance to the Census Authorities and to keep under efficient control any dogs belonging to them that may prove dangerous to strangers.

S. M. EDWARDES,

Census Officer.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

INTEREST ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on DAILY BALANCES of CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 3 per cen per annum.

By Order,

F. D. STRANACK,

Manager.

JACOB ELIAS COHEN DECEASED.

PURSUANT TO ACT XXVIII OF 1866.

TAKE NOTICE that all persons having any claim against the Estate of JACOB ELIAS COHEN, late of Bombay, deceased, who died on the 13th day of August, 1897, are required on or before the 30th day of March to send notice thereof to the Undersigned, the Attorneys for Mr. MAURICE SALLEH MANASSEH, of 54 Free School Street Calcutta, to whom on the 6th day of February, 1901 Letters of Administration to the Estate and effects of the said deceased were granted out of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction with effect throughout the whole of India, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the said Estate, without reference to any claims of which he shall not then have notice.—Dated 8th February, 1901

13 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

LESLIE AND HINDS.

Attorneys for the Administrator.

TO BE HAD IN SIMLA

ON MODERATE TERMS, well-furnished SUITES of apartments and Single Bed and Bath rooms.

In Glenarm Bonnienoon and Abergeldie Chambers. Cuisine allowed to be the best in Simla.

Apply to

MADAME WIGGENS, Manager.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEFICATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL," Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.

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INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,

No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

LADIES' GOLD SIGNET RINGS—Monograms, or Crests, carefully and neatly engraved for sealing purposes.—MARCKS AND Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

EK-DAM'S RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW SILK TIES.—Latest Styles. Wide End Silk Scarfs, from Rs. 2-8. Smart Silk Ties for Bows, Re. 1-8. Made up Fancy Silk Bows, Re 1-8. Rich Silk Scarfs for Sailor Knots, Rs 2-0. Hunting or Riding Scarves, from Re 1-12—ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

ON VIEW.—LITHO-MACHINE and PRESSES of the Luxmi Printing Works at Meadow Street, Fort, to be SOLD on WEDNESDAY, the 27th Inst., at 2 P.M.

WANTED CONTRACTOR, to supply Indian Draught Bullocks. Apply "B," care of this paper.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO LET.—Suitable for OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS for Europeans or Parsis, from April next, 4 Storied House, No 139, Hornby Road, entirely open to West and South breezes, opposite Novelty Theatre. Apply to KANNY and Co., Watch Manufacturers, 40, Medows Street, Fort.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES Stocked in all principal sizes and varieties by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSKA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENA Uhlt and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, containing Special Terms and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 78 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per years, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver Cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrions, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, Madras. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 15; half-yearly Rs. 8; Quarterly Rs. 4 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

NERVOUS.

DISORDERS.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED by a prescription which is in the possession of the Rev. Joseph Hope, "St Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing; and he will be pleased to send full particulars of it to any sufferer who sends him a stamped addressed envelope. It cures NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, the Errors of Youth, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Bladder Complaints, Gravel. Indeed it is a safe and sure remedy for NERVOUS DISORDERS of any kind, and sufferers are invited to write for the particulars and judge for themselves. It has been successfully used for years by an eminent Spanish Physician, by whose kindness I am now able to offer it to sufferers; and I willingly do this knowing by experience, the dire effects of these dreadful maladies. Address—The Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing, England. (Name this paper.)

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials,

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world, Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

NOTES.

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Price Rs. 2. Postage, half-anna.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOYS, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.

„ Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

D LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,

Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

SATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon,	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo,	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,

Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. G. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers.

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BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,

Agent

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	„	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	„	8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,

Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	„	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital.....	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,

Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:

19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanganj.
Messrs. SCHROEDER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICKSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—RS. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,

Manager.

Oriental Buildings Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S. VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	17
Examination and Certificate.....	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

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TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen.....Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen.....Pts. Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,

ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW INCREASED BUSINESS AND LARGEST INCREASE TO FUNDS IN ANY ONE YEAR

Since the Company was ESTABLISHED in 1874, REVISED AND REDUCED RATES AND Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS EXCEED RS. 1,60,00,000.

and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE.

LOWEST SAFE RATES, UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY, LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES, IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,

Manager.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 25.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been quiet but steady at the following rates :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	Is. 4d.
Demand	Is. 4 1-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	Is. 4 1-4d.
Francs	171
30 days' sight Japan	148
Shanghai	201
Silver, London	28 3-16
New York	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 94 3-4 for 1st March settlement, and Rs. 95 1-8 per cent. for first April ; and during the day improved to Rs. 94⅞ and Rs. 95¼ per cent. Fair amount of business has been reported at these rates.

SHARES.

The market is quiet. Petit's have declined to Rs. 1,685.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank's return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

			Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office...		Inc	1,56,050
" " " Branches...		"	11,71,948
Other "		"	10,50,207
Government Securities ...		... Dec.	4,767
Other authorised " ...		... "	8,842
Loans		... Inc.	12,59,735
Bills discounted and purchased		... Dec.	385,594
Balances with other banks...		... Inc.	23,163
Cash		... "	17,67,403

Public deposits at Head Office and Branches as also other deposits together show an increase of Rs. 23,78,205. Loans on Government Paper have advanced by Rs. 1,259,735. On the other hand bills discounted have fallen to the extent of Rs. 385,594. Cash with other banks and cash in the Bank of Bombay has increased by Rs. 17,90,566.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shews the imports into Bombay of Treasure from Foreign countries since the departure of last mail :—

	Imports. Rs.
Gold Coins	.....
Gold Bullion	24,050
Silver Coins	58,c00
Silver Bullion	.....

COTTON.

In spite of better advices from the other side during the last two days our local market is extremely quiet with a very moderate demand from importers and mills. Sutta rates for Fully Good Bengal have dropped 4 rupees per candy for March Delivery whilst the rates for Good Broach are well maintained at Rs. 225 per candy. The sales at Colaba to-day totalled 400 bales. The official quotations are as follows :

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F.G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Ov ver
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms	180	166	157	Feb 25
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	185	174	...	Do.
Scinde-Punjab, Machine Ginned	187	177	...	Do.
Bilattee, Machine ginned	196	190	...	Do.
:Do. Hand-ginned	194	188	...	Do.
Khandeish Machine-ginned	...	190	...	Do.
Julgaum, Machine-ginned	...	192	...	Do.
Akola, Machine-ginned	203	196	...	Do.
Khanagaum Machine ginned				
Karanja, Machine-ginned				
Oomra, Good Staple	212	205	...	Do.
Broach, Machine-ginned	234	228	...	March 25
Surat do	...	...	225	15-25 Mar.
Bhownugger, Hand-ginned	218	204	...	April-May.
Do do	...	...	192	15-25 May
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	219	May 25
Western	...	...	208	Do.

The following are the receipts of the various growths of cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season :—

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
	bales.	bales.	bales.
Khandeish	3,470	218,455	83,001
Barsee and Nugur	1,826	80,258	26,738
Berar	3,787	379,463	101,946
Hingughat	102	9,879	5,567
Dholleras	79	5,478	41,176
Broach	352	4,283	34,804
Coompta and Dharwar	489	14,087	21,041
Westerns	150	2,489	1,348
Bengals	1,724	156,848	249,720
Sind	...	4,217	18,837
Persian	...	4,325	3,996
American	...	7,068	6,754
Egyptian	...	3,025	5,826
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,924
Total	11,979	892,796	602,678

WHEAT AND SEED.

The Wheat Market is dull and the rate for White Delhi April-May is Rs. 4-5.

In Linseed there is a strong demand for ready lots, but future sales are quiet. We quote :—

Linseed, Bold ready Rs. 8-3 April-May Rs. 8-2.

Rapeseed is dull at following quotations :—

Brown Katoi ..... Rs. 6-4.
Do, Delhi April-May ..... Rs. 6.

Poppyseed is quiet and the rates are :—

Poppyseed ready Rs. 8-10 April-May Rs. 7-10.

Caster seed is firm but we have no transactions to report. We quote :—

Castorseed ready Rs. 35-8 April-May Rs. 34-8

There is also little doing in Gingellyseed. The quotations to-day are :—

Gingelly seed new 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 45
" " 75 " ..... " 44
" " 50 " ..... " 42-8
" " Red ..... " 41
Ground Nuts ..... Rs. 42

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Jan. 1901.	Since 1st Jan. 1900.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat	273	217,919	1,98,944
Linseed	3,857	97,780	25,753
Rapeseed	693	64,575	17,870
Gingellyseed	6,496	638,270	7,93,626
Poppyseed	11	4,283	4,940
Groundnuts	172	26,642	9,341
Castorseed	4,421	2,39,028	52,204
Rice	41,309	1,450,895	1,243,519
Myrabollams	707	1,76,450	not recorded

PAPER CURRENCY.

The following statement published by the Government of India is up to the 7th instant :—Compared with the previous week's return, there is a falling off of about 1 1-2 lakhs in the amount of Notes in circulation. Silver coin held in Reserve Treasuries has also decreased by nearly 36 1-2 lakhs on the other hand the amount of goid held in the Treasuries has increased to the extent of 27 3-4 lakhs.

Total amount of notes in circulation.

	In reserve Treasuries. Rs.	Elsewhere. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Calcutta	2,01,20,000	11,39,76,470	13,40,96,470
Allahabad	.....	1,21,02,175	1,21,02,175
Lahore	.....	2,03,85,935	2,03,85,935
Bombay	78,43,935	6,49,55,080	7,27,99,015
Karachi	.....	70,49,100	70,49,100
Madras	70,03,110	2,87,18,235	3,57,21,345
Calicut	.....	10,15,075	10,15,075
Rangoon	.....	87,54,930	87,54,930
Total	3,52,67,045	25,69,57,000	29,22,24,045
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			27,11,825
		Total... Rs.	28,95,12,220

	Silver Coin. Rs.	Reserve in Coin or Gold Coin and Bullion. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Calcutta	1,08,48,204	4,83,24,779	5,98,91,610
Allahabad	53,52,885	20,35,870	73,88,745
Lahore	38,18,320	23,12,940	61,31,260
Bombay	97,61,692	5,97,90,278	8,34,00,734
Karachi	8,74,685	13,41,405	22,16,090
Madras	65,83,048	29,70,997	95,54,045
Calicut	3,19,670	1,15,920	4,35,590
Rangoon	1,75,21,080	52,23,120	2,27,44,200
Total	5,50,79,584	12,01,15,299	19,17,62,274
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another			22,50,000
		Net Total ... Rs.	18,95,12,274

Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 10,20,81,500, held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882 9,99,99,946

Grand Total ... 28,95,12,220

THE PIECE-GOODS TRADE OF BOMBAY.

The following appears in a Home journal received by the mail, the information being based on particulars recently published by our morning contemporary :—The most important part of the import trade of Bombay is in piece-goods, which come almost entirely from Lancashire. The trade in these last year must be characterised as small, but not unprofitable, for in a steadily rising market dealers were able to make fair profits, and as prices were well maintained throughout the year there were few, if any, losses on realisation. Although, therefore, the trade may have been 25 per cent. less, the profits on the business were not correspondingly reduced, but all the same the year was a disappointing one. The falling off in the consumption of imported goods has to some extent, however, been met by an increased trade in Indian-made cloths, the mills in Ahmedabad having placed large quantities of goods upon the Bombay bazars for sale in a rising market at the best prices obtainable. Twelve months ago very fair stocks of cloth were held by the mills, but these have now been worked down, and to this extent the trade generally is in a healthier position. From Ahmedabad large supplies of 'dhooties' and other cloths were received in Bombay, and as these have been sold at prices relatively cheaper than imported goods, the trade in English cloths suffered, and may possibly continue on a reduced scale until sterling prices are more reasonable, the present cost of many cloths being much above the average level of the past few years. The relative cheapness of local-made cloths was caused by the stagnation of trade in China, which made spinning unprofitable, and enabled manufacturers to obtain supplies of cheap yarns for their looms. In imported goods the falling-off was chiefly in grey shirtings and grey "dhooties," the receipts of the former having declined from 33 1-2 lakhs of pieces to 23 1-4, and of the latter from 36 1-2 lakhs of pairs to 13 1-4. In both there is local competition, and in "dhooties" the English trade has suffered very severely. In other makes, such as madapollams, joconets and drills, the decline in last year's imports was not more than might reasonably have been expected in a famine year, and in these the local competition is not very great as yet. The imports of grey cloths, however, have fallen off very heavily of late, and from the latest published returns there is only a very moderate decline in the production of local-made goods in the Bombay Presidency, the output of dhooties having been only very slightly less than in the corresponding period of the two previous years, whereas shirtings and longcloths have been in excess. One point of interest to the piece-goods trade was the renewal in December for five years from the 1st January, 1901, of the freight contract with the Anchor, Hall, Clan, and City lines, which ensures to dealers for all their importations from England a fixed rate of freight up to the end of 1905.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 23rd February, as compared with the statement of 16th February :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 16. Rs.	Feb. 23. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,09,266	55,56,616
Do. at Branches	27,61,610	49,33,558
Other Deposits	4,74,,0,40	4,24,70,616
Post Bills	10,363	15,812
Credits undrawn	16,24,663	19,23,146
Rs...	7,02,26,617	7,79,08,778

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	72,83,220	72,79,153
Other authorised Securities	11,55,115	11,45,273
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	70,20,302	70,38,570
Loans do. do. do.	2,62,15,883	2,74,75,618
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,88,68,385	1,84,32,791
Dead Stock	3,75,775	3,73,121
Stamps and Stationery	14,243	27,038
Balances with other Banks	2,06,,73	2,29,436
Cash	1,40,28,477	1,58,56,177
Rs...	7,02,26,617	7,79,08,778

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 26.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE, the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL and the Hon'ble Mr Justice WHITWORTH.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1121—Edgelow G and W—Andool Kader Allibhoy Bustawala vs Mahomedally Hyderally Chinai and others—Payne G S and M, part heard.

1122—Bicknell M and M—Manockjee Eduljee Contractor vs Meherbai widow and others—Craigie L and O.

1123—Arjeshir H D and Co—Jairam Giga vs Tricomdas Muljee and others—Little and Co.

1130—Mulla and M—Hoorbai widow vs Sooleman Abdul Vahid—Framjee and D.

1136—Crawford B and Co—L W G Rivett-Carnac vs The New Mofussil Co, Ld—Payne G S and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

655-98—Bicknell M and M—Goolam Hoosein Hassamally and others vs Tribhowan Jewraj and others.

481-99—Smetham B and M—Soorajmal Lowjee vs Lakhmichand Parshotam and others.

455 00—Payne G S and M—Bhikoonakas Bogla vs Zalekabai and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and M and M.

810-00—Dikshit and D—Krishnabai vs Juggonath Wasudeo.

877-00—Payne G S and M—Kanajee Vithajee and others vs Gomajee Toolajee.

886-00—In person—Khimaji Dongaji and others vs Captain W T Buck.

891-00—Baaishanker and K—Framjee Cowasjee Bennett vs W Plunkett.

25-01—Crawford B and Co—Forbes Forbes and Co, Ld vs Kanjee Natha and another—Payne G S and M.

53-01—Crawford B and Co—James Herbert Dunkerby vs Ranchildas Bukandas.

84-01—Wadia and G—Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Khurshedjee Tarachand vs Queen S W and Co, Ld—Nanu and H.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

1-01—In person—Jehangir Dadabhai Cooper vs Pestonjee Bazonjee Choksey.

50—In person—Beatrice Susan Lestfourgeon vs James Shepphardson Lestfourgeon.

52-00—In person—Talbai vs Narayen Harichandra and others.

51-00—In person—Violet Mabel Black Burn vs William Henry Black Burn.

Long Cause.

812-00—K B Mehta—Jamsetjee Sorabjee Enty vs Dayaram Jugjiwan and others—Framjee and D—Part heard.

For further directions and costs in Commissioner's report.

645-97—Mulla and M—Purshotum Munjee vs Nanji Morarji and another—Muljee and R.

Long Causes.

216-00—K B Mehta—Bai Kanoo vs The Scottish Metropolitan Life Assurrence Company—Crawford B and Co for postponement.

377-97—Wadia and G—Raghunal Budhsing vs Juggonath Biswanathsa an Co. Hiralal and W and G, for trial of issuet.

176-00—Jnaishunker and K—Bhai Jivanjee vs Harrivulubhdas Harrisas—Little and Co.

319-00—Khunderao and S—Hajee Esmail Hajee Essack vs Goolam Mahomed Dawood and others—Captain D and D and Balkrishna V N Kirtikar.

273-00—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Nanabhai Burjorjee Sakharwalla—Nanu and H.

603-00—Wadia and G—Abdulla Kurabhin and another vs Ahmed Hajee Joosub—Mulla and M.

623-00—Craigie L and O—Laljee Govindjee and another vs Dharamsey Meghjee—Payne G S and M.

234-00—Payne G S and M—Purdhan Nanjee vs Dayal Ludha —Unwalla and P.

432-00—Framjee and D—Abdul Wahab bin Alli vs Okamal Jassamal and others—Little and Co.

66-00—Shamrao and M—Aishabibi vs Achoobbi widow and others—Maganlal and Co for postponement.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Years	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	12	1,300x
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 8	80
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	165xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	2	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	6
Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd R30	20
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	60	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,850	1,850	dvd Rs 15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,333
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	425
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	110
Khanagaum	240	150	450	dvd Rs 80	460
Bahuva Press Co., Ld	380	200	all	15 pr. ct.	215
Ahmadpura Cotton Gand P. Co. Ld	300	500	500	53	
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	50
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs20	415
Mummar M	000	250	all	Nil.	395
New Berar	00	500	500	Nil.	555
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	155
Prince of Wales abapathy (Bellary)	100	500	00	20	300xd
Samachar	500	500	70	30	
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	125
Sora b Woollen Mills	100	1,000	1,000	125	340xd
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	400	2,000	750	20	5
Volkart	300	250	250	Nil.	1900
	37	200	all	1	
	—	00	—	Rs 80	1070

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets 6h. 5m. High water, 4-9m., 5-42a. Low water, 10-32m., 11-52a.
Preliminary Census Operations.
City Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.,
B. V. A. Club, General Meeting, 6-45 p.m.
Bombay Club, half yearly General Meeting, 9-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre. "The Gay Lord Quex" by Miss Janet Waldorf's Company.
John Roberts, Framji C. Hall, 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 4-30.

THE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—The students of the Commercial College of the Byramjee Jijibhoy Parsee Charitable Institution, propose to present an address to Mr. P. N. Wadia (Managing Trustee) and Mr. K. S. Ayer, B.A., L.T. (Principal) of the said Institution, on their election as Fellows of the Bombay University.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Diana Cooverbai, a Hindu woman, at present residing at Matoonga, has reported to the police that her house on Girgaum Road, which she had vacated owing to plague, was broken into during Friday night, and gold and silver ornaments of the total value of Rs. 2,012 were stolen from a box.

THE General Agency, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay, are giving away to all purchasers of their well-known specialities a very pretty Chromo Almanac (25 by 19 in.) in colours, of the late lamented Queen Victoria. The picture is after an oil painting from a photograph by Messrs. Gunn and Stuart London, and is suitable for any drawing room and is a fitting gift at the present time.—Advt.

A FISHING BOAT CAPSIZED IN THE HARBOUR.—A fishing boat containing three men capsized in the harbour on Sunday evening, owing to a strong breeze blowing at the time. The men were precipitated into the water and were in great danger. The Port Trust authorities having received information from the Prongs Light House, a launch was immediately despatched in search of the men and at a late hour they were picked up about a mile off the Prongs Light House and brought on shore, but the boat has not been found.

THE ANTROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The Annual General Meeting of this Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, at 5-30 to-morrow evening. The business will consist of the election of office-bearers and ordinary members of Council for the ensuing year (1901) and the reception of the Annual Report of the Council including the Honorary Treasurer's Report for the year 1900. Mr. J. J. Mody, B.A., will read a paper on "An old Parsee will of A. D. 1740,—a form of slavery alluded to therein."

THE INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association was held in the Hall of the Money School, Dhobi Talao, yesterday evening, when Prof. N. G. Velinkar gave an address on "Temperance in the Home." Mr. Amirudin Tyabji was in the chair. The lecturer dwelt upon the evil effects of even moderate drinking in the home, and showed how a home, where total abstinence is the rule, trains temperance reformers, and preserves a young man from the temptation to fall into drunkenness. With the customary vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman the proceedings were brought to a close.

THE B. S. DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of January last, there were 28 horses, 117 bullocks, and 8 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of January 26 horses, 94 bullocks, 3 buffaloes, 2 she-goats and 3 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 27 horses, 87 bullocks, 1 buffalo, 2 she-goats and 5 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 3 cases among horses, 1 case among bullocks, 4 cases among dog proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out patients during the month :—8 horses, 1 bullock, 1 cow, 24 dogs, 1 cat, 1 cacoo, 1 parrot and 1 mains.

INDIGO-POISONING.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Dadur, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner of Bombay, regarding the death of Jotee Succaram, an employe in the dye-works, belonging to one Ahmed Aba. On Friday night deceased accidentally fell into a dye-tub, containing a large quantity of indico liquid. On hearing the splash, two workmen ran to his rescue and they drew him out. Jotes was then conscious and said that as he was walking in the shed, he did not notice the tub and fell into it. The unfortunate man threw up a quantity of blue liquid. He was attended to by a medical practitioner, but never rallied and died next day. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to his having been accidentally immersed in a dye-vat and to poisoning consequent upon his having swallowed a quantity of the liquid dye.

DACOITY AT KHANDWA.—A dacoity is said to have taken place at Mandelgaon, ten miles from Khandwa, in which a gang numbering about twenty armed men, attacked a marriage procession which was on its way to the former village. The dacoits injured several persons including the son of Mr. Kusaji, Honorary Magistrate of Khandwa and carried away property worth Rs. 15,000.—"Deccan Herald."

NOTES FROM GOA.

OUR Panjim correspondent writes, under date Feb. 22 :—The Shrine of St. Francis Xavier, which was lying for repairs in the Sacristy of the Convent of Bom Jesus, has been replaced at the Altar, where it always stood. While it was in the Sacristy, thousands of persons went to old Goa to kiss it, and more than half-a-dozen miracles are recorded, among others the complete cure of a mad man.

There has been no rain this month, but the cold is intense, and the skies have a cloudy appearance. The price of country liquor has gone down 25 per cent, as the Cashew nut trees have well flowered and promise an abundant crop, which will be acceptable news to patronisers of liquor distilled from the Cashew fruit.

Our Archbishop Patriarch proceeds to Mahableshwar early next month for the benefit of his health, which has been, much deteriorated; he will, probably, remain there until the beginning of June.

A general meeting of the leading members of the community has been called for by Mr. Carmo Vaz, one of our principal philantrophists for the purpose of taking measures to establish an asylum for the poor, which is much needed and has been of late strongly advocated by the *Heraldo*

Senhor Amancio Gracias, one of our best Portuguese writers and a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon, has been favourably reviewing in the "Heraldo," the last work by the deceased Orientalist, Dr. Gerson da Cunha, entitled the "Origin of Bombay," lately published by the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

IMPORT DUTIES AGAINST PORTUGUESE INDIA.

The following letter from the Hon'ble Sir Edward Law, the Provincial Minister, to Mr. DeQuadros has been sent to us for publication :—

To M. R. DeQuadros, Esq., Kt. C. St. G., Equerry to H. M. the King of Portugal, Bombay, 26th February, 1901.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge your letter, dated 15th February. It will be duly considered in the Department of Finance and Commerce, and I shall have the pleasure of replying at a later date.

I am, &c.,
(Sd.) E. J. G. LAW.

THE QUICK TANNING PROCESS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Having heard a great deal about the new quick tanning process, my first question in an interview with Mr. Kurrimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy of the Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Sion, was : "Is the leather so tanned, as satisfactory and durable as that tanned by the old method." He smiled, took me in hand, and personally showed me the results of the new quick tanning process.

Mr. Kurrimbhoy told me that he had for many years been engaged in a series of experiments for the purpose of discovering a method of quick tannage, and that some years ago he discovered a process for tanning heavy hides within 50 hours; he recently took a trip to England, where he had opportunities of seeing various experiments with so-called quick tanning methods, and there he elaborated and perfected his own idea, and brought back with him a specially designed apparatus which is now in the factory, and which enables him to tan the heaviest Indian cow hide, within 20 working hours, and heavy Buffalo hides, weighing from 75 to 80lbs, green weight, within 24 to 30 hours, and the desired result is arrived at without the use of acids of any kind whatsoever and furthermore the ingredients used are Indian tanning bark, and other substances which are purely indigenous to the country, but the question remains unanswered "Is the leather tanned by the new process, as satisfactory and durable as that tanned by the old method." Probably Mr Kurrimbhoy would grant an interview to any one interested in the subject. I might add that the ordinary method of quick tanning known up to the present, necessitates continuous working till the hides are tanned, but by Mr. Karrimbhoy's apparatus the tanning process goes on during the intervals that the factory is closed without the need of any attention whatever.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

MURDER IN A FIELD.

IMPERATOR VS. JANIA JIVIN AND THREE OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana, who, in January last, convicted the four accused of murder, sentencing Nos. 1 and 2 to death, and Nos. 3 and 4 to transportation for life.

The charge against the four accused persons was that they committed the murder of one Barkia at Wanki on the 15th October last. Barkia was a Warli, about 25 years of age. He and his family members came to live at Wanki in June last from Kanad to earn their livelihood on account of the then prevailing scarcity. One Govind Waman, "alias" Doda Doctor, rented his field to Barkia last monsoon for the first time. Barkia had sown paddy in a portion of it, and in another portion nagli. A small shed was erected by him near the nagli crop, and another near the paddy crop. The sheds were used by him for staying in the field at night to guard the crops. On the evening of the 15th October, his mother, Kashi, took his food to the field, and he partook of it. He was then quite well. This was the last time he was seen alive. When, on the following morning, Kashi again went to the field, she found Barkia dead in the shed near the paddy crop. Information was at once sent to the police. The corpse lay upon a mat. There was a dhotar on the body from the toe to the neck. The head and face were bare, and another smaller dhotar was below the head. The ears, nose, and mouth had bled, and there was blood on the mat and dhotar. There were no external marks of injury on the body, except two holes or punctures above the left ear. There was a suspicion that the holes were due to snake-bite, but this suspicion was very weak, as the holes were large. Subsequently when the body was examined by an hospital assistant, he was of opinion that the holes could not be from a snake bite, for they were too large for the teeth of a snake. They were contused wounds close to each other, and might have been caused by means of some such weapon as the point of a sickle—like the one before the court. Death, in the opinion of the medical witness, was due to fracture of the skull, which was reduced to pieces. The only independent evidence as to the cause of death was that of the accomplice Dhurma. He was not treated by the police or the committing magistrate as an accomplice; but the Sessions Judge treated him as such. He said that he and the accused parsons had gone to Barkia's field on the night of the 15th October to steal paddy from his crop, and when Barkia discovered them, the accused fell upon him with the intention of killing him, and thus prevent his disclosing their object of theft to his master. Upon the evidence, the jury unanimously found all the accused guilty of murder, but recommended Nos. 3 and 4 to mercy on account of their young age, and the jurors thought that those accused might have been led astray by accused Nos. 1 and 2. The Sessions Judge entirely agreed with the verdict. The first two were sentenced to death, and Nos. 3 and 4 to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the court's decision, said : The Sessions Judge rejected as irrelevant (under section 24 of the Evidence Act) the confession of accused No. 1, Janla, recorded by the Second Class Magistrate, Mr. Khobajker, on the 5th November 1900. There are indications in the confession itself that it was illegally induced ; and it is difficult to understand how the magistrate was able to certify as directed in section 164 of the Criminal Procedure Code. He seems to have thought that, if there were no marks of violence, the confession could not have been illegally induced. This is an obvious error. But it is clear from the facts admitted by the accused No. 1, Janla, in his appeal to this court, that he must have taken part in the murder ; and we see no reason why the sentence of death passed upon him should not be confirmed. We believe that he took a leading part in the crime. The case of the other accused is more difficult. The Sessions Judge has sentenced No. 2, Raghu, to death; and No. 3, Rama, and No. 4, Ramjee, to transportation for life, accepting the recommendation of the jury on the ground of the youth of Nos. 3 and 4. But there is very little difference between the age of No. 3 and No. 2. Having regard to the fact that the true motive for the murder is uncertain, and that the case against these accused practically rests upon the testimony of Dharma and their statements to the Second Class Magistrate—statements which were retracted before the committing magistrate, and which tally with the story told by Dharma before he was pardoned—we hesitate to pass capital sentence on any one of these accused. We confirm the convictions of the three accused Raghu Posha, Ramjee Bhikaria, and Rama Bhikia, and change the sentence passed on No. 2, Raghu, to transportation for life, and confirm the sentences passed on Nos. 4 and 3, Ramjee and Rama.

PROFESSOR JACKSON.

THE American Professor, Jackson, who has distinguished himself of late years by his studies of and researches into the Zoroastrian religion and literature arrived in Bombay by the English mail steamer Indin on Saturday. He was welcomed at the Ballard Pier by Messrs. Sorabjee E Warden, Nasarwanjee Burjorjee Desai, Menocher Dustor, Jamsatjee Jamasaana, Rustomjee Cowasjee Parakh, Dinshah Writer, and others. After speaking to several of those present, the Professor went to his temporary residence at Watson's Hotel, which he selected with a view to afford facilities to those who might wish to confer with him. It is said that he will afterwards stay with the Rev. Mr. Abbat at Byculla, and will subsequently visit other parts of India. On his return to Bombay he will stay here for a sufficiently long period to make those enquiries and researches which have brought him to this city. The Professor appears to be from thirty to thirty-five years of age, he is a good looking English gentleman, and has quite a wealth of smiles for all visitors and queries. Of the latter class there were a number of representatives of Gujerati newspapers at the hotel during the day, who were all received with kindness and consideration. The Professor was also visited during the day by Mr. J. N. Tata and Shums-ul-Ulama J. J. Mody. Having consented to become an honorary member of the Association for Research into the Zoroastrian religion, the Professor accepted an invitation to meet the principal members of it at the Bai Bhikaiyejee Bengalee Girls' School on Saturday afternoon, where he was cordially greeted by the president, Mr. K. R. Cama, and members of the Association. Mr. Cama, having introduced the latter to the learned gentleman, reminded them of the vast field of research into the Zoroastrian religion and literature in which Professor Jackson had passed several years of his life ; adding to his other obligations by a personal visit to their country like the late Professors Darmesteter and Haig. A learned Hindu Shastrie, Rajaram, who happened to be present on the occasion, addressed the meeting, and in the course of his remarks he compared the "Meher Yest" of the Parsees with certain writings in the Hindu "Vedas." In the discussion which followed, both Mr. Cama and Professor Jackson took part. At the close the Professor expressed his obligations to the Association, and his pleasure at the new acquaintance he had made. The same afternoon the Professor visited the "normal class" established in connection with the Parsee Girls' Schools. Here he was most cordially received by Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, the Honorary Secretary of the schools. He heard some of the young ladies go through their lessons. Two or three songs of welcome having been sung by some of the ladies, the Professor left after expressing the pleasure he had experienced by the visit. The life of the prophet Zoroaster, published by Professor Jackson, is still unrivalled for the learning and deep research it displays in the sacred writings of the Parsees.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	6	15
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	16	25	80
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Gansawadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	72	44	89
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	23	22	36
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipara, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	37	36	93
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	3	16
G Mahim and Worli	4	12	27
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	35	53
Total	160	183	409
Total plague deaths to date	86,192	71,873	
Same date last year	106	116	419

IT is interesting to learn that the new trade route to Persia by Nushki has been extensively patronised during the current financial year. Between three and four hundred horses have come into Quetta from Persia along it, and the general trade returns for the nine months ending 31st December show an increase of two-and-a-half lakhs over the returns for the corresponding nine months of 1899-1900. By the same route there is at present journeying towards Quetta a caravan with carpets valued at Rs. 25,000. It is due to arrive at the end of the month.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N.-W. P. SUGAR.

THE final forecast of the sugar-cane crop of 1900-1901.

Character of the season.—The rains of February and March 1900 favoured sowings, and the crop germinated freely. The hot winds and later on the insufficiency of rain in June and July caused slight injury in places and retarded the growth of the plants; but the crop was generally very healthy and promising. In August rainfall was moderate in character; but in September it was unusually heavy, being accompanied by high east winds, which in places laid the cane. Floods also caused some local damage to the crop on low lands. Heavy falls were again received in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions in the second week of October; but elsewhere favourable weather prevailed during the month. Despite slight local injury, the autumn rains on the whole greatly benefited the crop, which continued to flourish. The month of November was rainless, but December and January have been exceptionally wet; and canepressing has been delayed in places by the excessive rain which fell in these months.

Area.—When the previous forecasts of this crop were issued it was believed, on the strength of the reports furnished by selected Zamindars, that the area under sugar-cane would be fully up to the normal. The crop returns now received from district officers, however, show that the present year's area has slightly fallen short of that estimate. The area sown amounts to 1,206,431 acres as compared with 1,259,070 acres returned last year, showing a decrease of 52,639 acres or 4 per cent. Compared with the average area of the preceding five and ten years it shows a decrease of less than 3 and 2 per cent, respectively. The drop is not surprising. The area under sugar-cane generally rises a fall in alternate years; and as an increase of 35,398 acres had taken place in the preceding year a fall during the present year was natural. The area under sugar cane in the Meerut division declined by 31,354 acres; by 10,842 in Rohilkhand; by 5,434 in Agra; by 2,015 in Benares and by 6,815 acres in Fyzabad. In the remaining divisions slight increases took place.

"Out-turn."—The season has on the whole been very favourable, and there has practically been no change in the prospects of the crop since they were forecasted in October last. According to the reports received from Zamindars the crop in Bijnor is estimated at 75 per cent. of the normal; for eight districts a full normal yield has been reported; and for the remaining 37 districts the estimates vary between 87 and 94 per cent. of the normal. For the province as a whole the crop may be put at 95 per cent. as compared with 62 per cent. last year. The out-turn in terms of *gur* may be estimated at 32,432,000 maunds against 22,836,000 maunds last year, showing an increase of 9,646,000 maunds or 42 per cent. Sugar or *gur* is not produced in these provinces from

VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

AT a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of Bombay held on the 4th day of February, 1901, under the Presidency of LORD NORTHCOTE, IT WAS RESOLVED that SUBSCRIPTIONS from ALL CLASSES be INVITED to PERPETUATE in a suitable manner the MEMORY of the late QUEEN-EMPRESS VICTORIA The Fund, when collected, is to be vested in Trustees and the income accruing therefrom, is to be applied for the benefit of Western India towards charitable and benevolent objects, and the advancement of technical and industrial education or research. The purpose to which the Fund so collected shall be applied will be hereafter more specifically determined by a general meeting of the subscribers.

SUBSCRIBERS to the abovenamed fund are requested TO PAY their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY.

S. REBSCH,
SASSOON J. DAVID,
IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,
VASOONJI KHIMJI,
JEHANGHIR B. PETIT,
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FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
ABDULHUSON ADAMJI PEERBHOY,
D. E. WACHA,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.
MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to Inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cuzi Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.
Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISN Co's ss Onipenta, 3,420 tons, Captain R F Thomson, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE ss Wennington Hall 1,912 tons, Captain W G Diver, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, &c, with a general cargo.

THE BISN Co ss Patna 1,161 tons, Captain W H Walkeys, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, 17th January, via Coast Ports, brought a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE BISN Co s s Upada, 3,332 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, R N R, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, 13th February, via Colombo brought a cargo of rice and two deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line s s Neidenfels, 3,478 tons, Captain E Groot, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hamburg, 18th January, via Antwerp, with a cargo and 12 cases of explosives. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

SHIPPING IN PARLIAMENT.

The Right Hon. Lord Muskerry has intimated to the Secretary of the Merchant Service Guild (Captain John G. Moore) that, in the forthcoming session of Parliament, he will again introduce the Light Load-Line Bill, having for its object the prevention of ships proceeding to sea with insufficient ballast which, at several Courts of Inquiry, has been held responsible for disaster and much loss of life. His Lordship will also bring in the Certificate Bill, which stipulates that none but British subjects shall be granted Board of Trade Certificates entitling them to act as Master of a British Merchant Ship.

MEN-OF-WAR WITHOUT LIGHTS.

With reference to the practice of men-of-war manœuvring without lights in Channels frequented by other shipping, upon the grave danger of which the Merchant Service Guild have previously made representations, further correspondence has passed between that organization and the Board of trade, on the collision between H. M. S. "Trafalgar" and the Isle of Man passenger steamer, "King Orry," whilst the former vessel was steaming without lights. The Guild, on behalf of those who are responsible for the safety of the travelling public, emphasised the necessity of a strict inquiry into a casualty of this character which, as they state, "might have resulted in appalling loss of life." The Board replied that the Merchant Shipping Acts did not provide for inquiry in respect of her Majesty's Ships, but they had forwarded the representations of the Guild together with the depositions of the Master and Chief Engineer of the "King Orry," to the Admiralty. The Guild thereupon pointed out how the Merchant Shipping Acts did provide for a case of this character, but the Board of Trade, in a further letter, stated that, as at present advised, they did not propose to institude a formal inquiry, as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty were fully acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and compensation was being paid to the owners of the "King Orry." Although this compensation has been granted, we understand that the Guild, at a later date, propose to again draw attention to a practice which may be fraught with the most serious consequences to the Captains and Officers of Merchant Ships.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Neidenfels s	Groot.....	Hamburg, Jan 18

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Marcos	Adams	Calcutta
	Wennington Hall s	Diver.....	Antwerp, &c
	Onipenta s	Thomson.....	Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Muttra, for Calcutta, &c.
" Patna, for Calcutta, &c.
" Nawab, for Calcutta, &c.
" India, for Aden.
Brig Fiore de Diu, for Diu.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Persia s—35 bales wool C H B Forbes and Co; 276 bales hemp Kiddle Rieve and Co; 25 bales hemp R Nanjee 1,3 6 cwt myrabolams Argoon Khimjee; 200 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 18 bales wool T Chimonbas; 161 bales cotton waste and 225 bales cotton fly M Shinji

FOR LONDON.
Thorndale s—31 cwt Shellac Bundally Ramjee; 46 cwt grass-seeds A M J Ispahani; 1 bale skins R M Kooka.

FOR HULL.
Othello s—2,001 cwt cotton seed J A Begbie and Co,

FOR ANTWERP.
Othello s—50 bales hemp Pursoodam Bhimjee; 50 bales hemp Gordhandas Nathoo; 220 bales cotton E Spinner Co; 65 bales cotton Rall Brothers; 140 bales cotton Ghazebhoy Leppal and Co.
Wennington Hall s—4,082 cwt linseed Megjee Valabdas.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Woodbridge s—1,000 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co,

FOR HAVRE.
Baron Fairlie s—2,201 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Baron Fairlie s—330 bales cotton Rall Brothers; 220 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 165 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Persia s—2,970 cwt linseed and 72,210 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri 2 000 cwt rapeseed 315 cwt teelseed 2,310 cwt castorseed Rall Brothers.

FOR GENOA.
Woodbridge s—220 bales cotton Rall Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.
P Becher s—110 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 2,000 cwt linseed John Fachiri 220 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co; 20 cwt Messrs tur H M H Dawood.
Imperatrix s—12 bales cotton Rall Brothers; 110 bales cotton The New Mofussil and Co; 110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR FIUME.
Imperatrix s—220 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ODESSA.
P Becher s—20 bales cotton Rall Brothers.

FOR VENICE.
P Becher s—100 bales cotton Ritchie Stewart and Co; 110 bales cotton Rall Brothers.

FOR KOBE.
Yamaguchi Maru s—500 bales cotton Tata and Co; 700 bales cotton Sassoon J David &c.

FOR HONGKONG.
Yamaguchi Maru s—240 bales twist C Bonanjee and Co; 39 cwt dryfish and 1,0 cwt sharkfins P F Talati.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 25th February 1901.

The Squadron will parade at Church Gate Station on Wednesday the 27th inst. at 7 a.m. precisely.
Dress—Marching order.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th February.

1. The Corps will parade to march into Camp to-morrow as follows:—
No. 1 Company at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, Oval, at 6-45 p.m. sharp and proceed by train from Church Gate to Grant Road.
No. 2 Company at Grant Road Station at 7 p.m. On the arrival of No. 1 Company, the Corps will march to Mahalaxmi Fort.
Dress—Drill order with arms, putties to be worn, Field Service Cap to be carried in the hand.
2. A Sergeant Instructor will attend at both Head-quarters to-morrow, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. to receive bags, bedding, etc, for sending to the Fort. Members living nearer to Mahalaxmi Fort, than to Head-quarters should send their Kit direct to Mahalaxmi to-morrow. Any expense they are put to will be defrayed by the Corps.
3. There will be no drill this evening, but the Byculla Head-quarters will be open from 8-15 p.m. for issue of Arms, Accoutrement, &c.
5. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—
No. 778 Gunner C Clyne and No. 779 Gunner A Creagh No. 3 Sub division No. 2 Company.
No. 780 Gr R E Love and No. 781 Gr C McCarthy No. 4 Sub-division No. 2 Comp any.
No. 782 Gr R H Tucker No. 4 Sub-division No. 1 Company.
No. 783 Gr J F Kelly No. 1 Sub-division No. 1 Company.
No. 784 Gr W G Toplin and No. 785 Gr A J Cooke, No. 1 Sub-division No. 3 Company.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The Cinderella Dance at B. V. A. Club will take place on Saturday, 11th March.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay, 27th February.

1. The Battalion will Parade for a Field-day on Saturday next the 2nd proximo. Time and place will be notified hereafter.
2. There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 6-15 p.m. on Wednesday the 27th instant, on the open space of ground in front of Head-quarters. Members who intend going up for the Proficiency Examination are requested to attend this drill.
3. There will be a meeting of Officers of the Corps at Head-quarters to-day (Tuesday) the 26th instant, at 6 p.m.
4. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. on Friday next the 1st proximo, at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.
5. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company:—No. 5017 Vol A E B O'Niel.

NOTICE.

1. It is notified for information that the Corps Rifle Meeting has been postponed and will now take place from the 11th to 16th March, both days inclusive.
2. Members of the Corps interested in the formation of a Hockey Team are requested to meet at the Cathedral High School at 6 p.m. on Tuesday next the 26th instant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

VOIGT—EGGAR—February 16, at St Paul's Cathedral Calcutta, by the Rev Canon Luckman, Robert Karl Alfred Voigt, youngest son of Robert Voigt, of Bremen, merchant, to Ethel Emilie, only daughter of Henry Cooper Eggar, Solicitor.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1901.

BOMBAY IN 1899-1900.

THE eight hundred pages, which contain the report of the administration of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1899-1900, record the history of a remarkable period. The ravages of plague and famine are chronicled in all their gaunt figures and their effects on trade and material progress are plainly set forth. The compiler of the report, thankful for small mercies, gratefully acknowledges that the two calamities were neither exactly simultaneous nor super-imposed. The force of the annual plague epidemic had spent itself before the famine was declared. But that lightened the burden very little. The effects of each were so far-reaching and so terrible that their simultaneous occurrence would have almost been welcomed had it been possible to get through all our trouble at once and secure a rest during the remainder of the year. But this was not to be, and the closing year of the Nineteenth Century will be remembered as one of the darkest in the history of Bombay. The rains did not come and the result was a complete failure of the crops, the level of sub-soil water at the same time falling so low, that well irrigation became more expensive and less productive than in normal years. Out of a total census population of 12,263,000, no less than 9,776,000 were affected by the famine and of this number 1,611,420 were at one and the same time employed on relief works. These works comprised irrigation tanks, drainage channels, railway embankments, road construction and metal banking. Special relief works were established for the employment of people near their own houses and in their own craft, and altogether the cost to Government of these works amounted to no less a sum than 115 lakhs of rupees. In addition to this Government advanced more than forty lakhs to landholders, under the Takavi Acts, for sinking wells and other agricultural purposes and allotted other ninety-nine lakhs for the purchase of seed, cattle and the sustenance of cultivators whilst engaged in agriculture. Forty-five per cent. of the plough cattle died, but of the mortality among the people, the compiler is persuaded that no accurate estimate can be formed until the results of the coming census are known.

Plague is shown to have been most severe in Poona. Indeed the visitation of the year under report is said to have been the severest in any large and important city since the first outbreak in this presidency. As in the two previous years there was a subsidence in the presidency in May and June, so marked in Bombay city that the hope was entertained that at last the total disappearance of the pestilence was within sight. In Poona the disease assumed a mild epidemic form in March, but during the next three months it somewhat subsided, rising in July with great rapidity, until a thousand deaths per week became the average. Preventive inoculation was duly encouraged and half a million people underwent the operation. During the year noteworthy changes were made as regards plague administration. In the first place the control of the plague staff was transferred to the Plague Commissioner, and in the next the Plague Commissionership and Secretaryship were abolished, a new policy being introduced. The administrative control of plague, both as regards the personnel of the staff and the enforcement of measures, passed into the hands of the Divisional Commissioners in their respective jurisdictions, while the control of the medical branch was re-transferred to the Surgeon-General. Taking a general view of plague towards the end of the official year, it is fairly claimed that as regards the people at large, familiarity with the disease had greatly diminished the dread of it and the panics, the violent abhorrence of hospitals and treatment, the constant resistance, occasionally culminating in violence, to plague measures of any kind, were things of the past; plague administration became to a large extent stereotyped and the interference with and mischief to trade largely ceased.

Famine and the scant rainfall caused sufficient mischief without plague. The failure of the cotton harvest caused a serious interruption in the mill industry, and consequently in the growth of the trade of Bombay. Exports of Indian merchandise are shown to have fallen by nearly five crores and exports of foreign merchandise continued to decline. These decreases, however, are shown to have been more than counter-balanced by large importations by the various railway companies. The financial results of the year's administration show a decline of nearly a lakh and a quarter, of nearly a crore and a quarter in the net surplus, due to a fall of nearly a crore in Imperial Civil Receipts and to the direct expenditure on famine relief. Provincial finances were seriously affected and the balance of fifteen lakhs with which the year opened was quickly absorbed. That chapter of the report which deals particularly with Trade shows the net result of comparison to be an advance of two and three-quarter crores of rupees, within two crores of the record year 1894-95. The total amounted to over 103 crores, of which eighty crores were with external, and the remainder with Indian ports. The majority of the principal fluctuations, as already intimated, are directly due to famine, the increase unfortunately no indication of increased prosperity. Would it were. The increase in the imports of foreign merchandise principally occurs under the head of raw cotton, which was required to enable the mills to perform their contracts, and under grain, imported to supply the needs of the famine-stricken. The depression in the mill-industry had its effects on the imports of machinery, while the increase in the exportation of hides and skins to the tune of forty-three lakhs points to the excessive mortality among cattle in the famine-stricken districts. Karachi trade fell off by a crore and a quarter. In short, the whole report merely goes to show how adversely an insufficient rainfall and the failure of the crops affects a country. It is very depressing reading and we could wish that it closed the record of bad times. But we fear there is no hope that such will be the case. Already we are face to face with a recrudescence of famine to follow the present alarming recrudescence of plague and nothing is more probable than that the record of the current year will run practically on all fours with that of the year which is closed.

THE LADY BAR-BREAKERS.

THE lady bar-breakers in America have not done much to further the cause of temperance in support of which they wax so enthusiastic as to rival the intemperance, both in words and acts, of those who indulge in strong liquors. It becomes a question whether the crusade against drink is not likely to lead to excesses just as lamentable as any that lovers of the social glass can be accused of, and it is without the excuse that wine has upset their reason for the time being. It is very hard on the publicans, for if they supply their customers with spirits, they are liable to suffer from the reckless acts of those who drink not wisely, but too well, while on the other hand they may have a visitation from Mrs. Nation and her followers, who, to show how determined they are to uphold the Temperance Union, break into the bars and the peaceful bar parlour, smash the furniture and generally raise what is vulgarly called "Cain." We have often enough read the legend "drunk and disorderly." "Sober and destructive" must replace it in the saloons of Topeka. Mrs. Nation spent some time demolishing the fine furnishing of the finest saloon in that peaceful city, but was, unfortunately for her detected in her work of destruction and fired at. The bullet missed her, and lodged in the wall. She had five men and one woman associates in her campaign, and the street crowd debated the question of lynching the entire party. Luckily for the Temperance iconoclasts, the police appeared and with commendable slimness took them into custody as the quickest way of saving their lives. The crowd did not like this rescue, but confined themselves to hooting and jeering them. Mrs. Nation's defence, when she has been previously tried for these little illustrations of her temperate spirit, is that there is no law to prevent the destruction of property used for illegal purposes. She has now been allowed out on bail. The members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union have, it seems, organised anti-liquor crusading parties in several towns of Kansas. They destroy saloons with axes, and do no end of damage. The authorities naturally fear a riot, for there are many men followers of Mrs. Nation, who are as eager in the cause of Temperance as the women and physically more effectual in demolishing bars. Can it be that Kansas State is so remarkably intemperate that this association is driven to such violent measures to sober it, or are its inhabitants so excitable that they know no course, but furious action, that can be brought to bear on the keepers of public houses? The Chief of the police, undoubtedly feels the necessity of strong action, for he is reported to have said that he hopes Mrs. Carrie Nation will smash every saloon in the place, and Mrs. Nation has appealed to the children of America "to carry rocks and smash the doors and windows of these hell-holes, thus enrolling their names on the pages of undying fame." We are afraid as a preliminary their names would be first enrolled in the police calendar. Meanwhile, the saloon-keepers seem to have thought of a strategic defence; they fill the aerated water bottles at a tremendous pressure, so as to cause a severe explosion when the raiders break them. Surely they must be miscalculating. It is not simple soda water the Nationites make war on.

IRRIGATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE irrigation works in the Bombay Presidency are small, compared with the gigantic canals constructed in Northern India, but, nevertheless, they are of material help to cultivators of land in districts, where the annual rainfall is uncertain and at the best of times insufficient. The acreage irrigated amounts to 65,849, more than half of which is in the Poona districts. Considerable areas in Satara, Sholapur, and Belgaum are artificially watered, but only 4,249 acres were under cultivation during the last kharif season in Ahmedabad. Considering the large rivers which run through Gujerat it is a wonder that irrigation is not greatly extended in that huge province. The capital expenditure would be large, but the history of every work undertaken is a record of progressive interest on the first outlay, and although the finances of India are severely taxed, it is obvious that such an outlay would mitigate the distress which would abound if Gujerat were visited by another famine. Applications for water were sent in for 65,849 acres, and the kharif area actually irrigated was 53,757 acres. The memorandum issued by Government does not explain why all the applicants were not served, and it would seem that the present works are incapable of irrigating a larger area than 53,757 acres. This is an increase of about 2,600 acres compared with the season 1898-99. The increased demand was greatest on the Nira and other works in the Poona district, being due to failure of rain and greater demand for water on account of the anxiety of cultivators to replenish their stock of grain after the famine, and the reason assigned for the increase on the Hartala and Parsul tanks is that owing to the early cessation of the monsoon, canal water had to be used to bring the crops already sown to maturity. There was a decrease on the Jainda canals and Mukti and Mhaswar tanks which was due to larger cultivation of monsoon dry crops which came to maturity without canal water, owing to fair and opportune rainfall, and partly to restricted cultivation of perennial and eight months corps, owing to the poverty of cultivators to buy seeds or provide labour.

DE WET A FUGITIVE.

THE news wired by Lord Kitchener from Middleburg that the enemy is in full retreat and De Wet with a handful of followers is a fugitive, is the best news we have had from South Africa since the relief of Mafeking. The engagement occurred on the South bank of the Orange river, Colonel Owen of General Plumer's Division, who commanded, captured De Wet's pom-pom, fifty prisoners and some wagons. The enemy was in full retreat, dispersing, and our forces were vigorously pursuing them when the telegram was despatched. From Pietretief comes the news that five thousand Boers were retreating disorganised. But continuous rain hampers the movements of the division. This is indeed to be regretted, for while it is possible for the enemy to get away, it is easy for them to reorganise and not even yet may we write the words which others have written and repeated on numerous occasions—the War is over. If it had pleased Providence to allow that little boat to founder in mid-stream or to have so directed a bullet that it had brought De Wet a patriot's crown, the third phase of the war might be said to have closed. But the commandos have been scattered, disorganised, on more occasion than one, only to reassemble and reorganise, to our distress and discomfiture, in the course of a few days, suddenly appearing outside some lightly held township to issue forth with fresh vigour, new kit, replenished pouches and havre-sacks. Still, there is much cause for gratification in the news of our successes, especially when it is remembered that the Remount Department in South Africa have now an abundance of horses and the reinforcements now being hurried on will soon enable Lord Kitchener to fulfil his plan of sweeping the country from end to end.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd February 1901, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1900 of 412,391 maunds and Rs. 1,13,888 in the earnings.

THE sale of railway tickets to persons residing in plague infected areas in the North-West Provinces during the ensuing Gobind Dus dashi Fair is prohibited.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned the assembly of a military court to investigate certain charges brought against Subedar Said Khan and Havildar Mir Gul of the 1st and 2nd Battallions, Kurrum Militia, respectively.

IT is calculated that the famine expenditure in Bombay from January 1st to March 31st this year will be about 37 lakhs of rupees. Provision will be made for a further expenditure of 106 lakhs in the ensuing financial year, beginning 1st April.

NEWS from the frontier regarding the Mahsud blockade continues satisfactory, and the attitude of the tribes and mullas is reported as favourable. The payment of the fine continues, and within the last few days over three thousand rupees have been paid.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RAVENSHAW, Resident at Baroda, is granted three months' privilege leave from March 15th and eight months' furlough from that date. Captain Ducat, Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, is granted one month's privilege leave and twelve months' furlough from March 1st, both under the new leave rules.

WE noticed some little time ago the new regulations under which no officer will be gazetted to a commission in a regiment until he has obtained a musketry certificate. The last batch of 150 cadets who have passed out of Sandhurst, have been gazetted to the Unattached List, and will not be posted to regiments until they have qualified for musketry certificates.

THE Bombay Government have now reported that the unirrigated crops have failed almost completely in a great part of Guzerat and the Deccan. This means that, as the summer comes on, the existing relief measures will have to be extended. The exact extent to which works will be required, cannot be estimated until the course of prices of food-grains in India generally declares itself, when the spring harvest has been gathered in.

THERE is more than one way of avoiding payment of a tax. The Maubin Municipality in Burma built a school and then set about levying an education-tax upon the rate-payers. The latter protested, but the municipality held firm. One night the school was found to be in flames. Sir Frederick Fryer in a Resolution on the Burma Municipalities, in which he mentions this incident, dryly remarks:—"The Municipality do not propose to rebuild the school." As a "humorous incident" this may be well enough but one would not, perhaps, have thought any the worse of the municipality if they had decided to build another school and double the tax.

THE total number of deaths registered in Urban Calcutta during the week ending 12th January was 470 against 509 and 454 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year, by 118. There were 24 deaths from cholera against 26 and 30 in two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by six. There were 35 deaths from plague, against 32 and 14 in the two preceding weeks. There were 102 deaths from small-pox during the week against 83 in the previous week. There were no deaths from tetanus against two in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 104 and 52 respectively, against 138 and 66 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 52·5 per mille per annum, against 34·3 the mean of the last five years.

IT occurred to Darjeeling to assume the role of a "pioneer of progress" in the matter of water supply for hill stations, writes the Lahore paper. A Pasteur-Chamberlain installation was accordingly provided, while "all the world wondered." Mark the sequel! The following is an extract buried away in the recesses of a Bengal Government blue-book:—"The question of improving and extending the water supply of the town of Darjeeling has been settled, and the Commissioners have already commenced the requisite works by means of a loan from Government. The supply of water will be raised, when the works now under construction are completed, to 276,000 gallons a day. The Pasteur-Chamberlain filter installed in the town has been removed by the contractors, owing to the failure of the works to fulfil the terms of the contract."

THE Bombay friends of Mr. J. A. Shepherd, writes our London correspondent will be interested to learn that he has concluded arrangements for a ten years' lease of the estate and mansion of Sir Alexander Muir-Mackenzie, Bart., Delvine, Dunkeld, Perthshire, the property including six miles of the best fishing on the Tay, besides excellent shooting. Mr. Shepherd is at present in Malta where his son-in-law is stationed, and he proposes after leaving the island to spend the remainder of the winter at Cairo. Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie is, as many of our readers are aware, the eldest brother of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

LORD RIPON, has announced his intention of retiring from all his public offices in the West Riding owing to advancing years and enfeebled health. Locally he is very popular both amongst Conservatives and Liberals. One of his neighbours, Mr. Charles Milnes Gaskell, writing to the "Times" says:—"Will you allow me to supplement your account of Lord Ripon's connection with the West Riding County Council by saying that he was our first chairman, holding that post from 1889 to 1892, and that, among the many deep obligations under which Lord Ripon has placed this Riding, it is not the least that, on his return from India, he spared no pains to ensure the successful administration of the council, and that its work is largely based and proceeds upon the lines laid down through his tact and foresight?"

THE introduction of acetylene gas into India has suggested to the Government of the North-Western Provinces the propriety of controlling the manufacture and sale of carbide of calcium, from which the gas is produced, by the issue of rules somewhat similar to those adopted in the case of petroleum and other highly inflammable or explosive materials. It is accordingly ordered that carbide cannot be kept in quantities exceeding 5 lbs. without a license. When stored in quantities not exceeding 450 lbs, carbide must be placed in an uninhabited building twenty feet from any other premises; when stored in quantities not exceeding 3,000 lbs, the building must be forty feet away from any other premises; and when stored in quantities not exceeding 10 tons the building must be 200 feet away from any other premises. In no case can more than 10 tons be stored in any one building and all buildings intended for storage purposes must first have obtained the approval of the licensing officer. Various restrictions are also imposed upon the retail sale and the wholesale transport of carbide.

THE ASHANTIS CAMPAIGN.

HOW THE CAMPAIGN WAS MANAGED.

TRIBUTE TO THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

IN an interview with Reuter's representative, the publication of which has been postponed owing to the death of the Queen, Sir James Willcocks spoke as follows concerning the recent campaign in Ashanti.

"The chief difficulty at the beginning was that the crisis came so suddenly that the Colonial Office had not time to make the necessary preparations. But as soon as the danger of the situation was realised, absolute freedom of action was granted to me and this made my task a comparatively easy one, as with the unstinting hand the Colonial Office gave me even more troops than I asked for. It was entirely owing to the foresight displayed by the Colonial Office, and to the great desire of that department to do the work in hand quickly and efficiently, that my force was enabled after the relief of Kumasi to carry on incessant operations without a break, and to give the Ashantis no chance for a rest.

"The field of operations was comparatively small—some 300 square miles—and the enemy, though brave, was untrained, only a small number possessing arms of precision, but there was one great difference between the Ashantis of 1873 and those of to-day. The tribe had learnt much from us as to our methods of fighting, and had profited accordingly. For the first time they now employed rifle pits, stockades, and loop-holed walls on the model of those made by British officers in the second Ashanti war. The greatest difficulty of all lay in the country itself, with its terrible and impenetrable forests, and the incessant heavy rains, whereby rivers, roads, and bogs were always in flood. It is my opinion that with white soldiers the relief of Kumasi would have been an absolute impossibility at that time of the year, and with European troops the transport question could never have been settled. The difficulties which had to be surmounted may be best judged from the fact that we lost 850 natives killed and wounded out of a total of 3,400 men, and that out of 200 combatant British officers 55 were killed and wounded, these figures excluding losses from disease.

"Perhaps the most noteworthy point of the campaign was the employment for the first time of black troops alone. The men under my command came from Somaliland, British Central Africa, the West Indies, all the West African Colonies, and from India. Yet all their nationalities got on excellently together, and were at all times the best of comrades. To see a Sikh non-commissioned officer (called by the Ashantis the black white man), with his five words of East African dialect, directing the operations of his men was memorable sight, and was evidence of the fact that the contact of the Sikh with the European had given him something of the same power over his comparatively savage men as that possessed by white officers. The carrier question was an extremely trying one; we had carriers from the Niger, Sierra Leone, British Central Africa, and 3,000 sent by the Sultan of Zanzibar. I am glad to say that in both the actions which I personally commanded I never lost a carrier.

"In the matter of hospitals the Colonial Office showed the greatest liberality. The base hospital was provided with everything that could be desired, and with a good staff of English nursing sisters. The hospital arrangements were as good as was possible in such a pestilential country, and the great initial outlay in this matter resulted in a large saving of life and health. No force in the field was ever treated so well, and no bungling occurred in the hospital department, for the rules laid down could not possibly be observed, and commonsense took the place of a slavish regard for regulations. This same condition of affairs prevailed to a very large extent in every department during the campaign. Had it not been so the expedition could never have been carried out. With regard to the conduct of the force it would be invidious to make any comparison when all did such splendid work. Among the native troops there were many instances of valour which would have earned white soldiers the "Victoria Cross."

Dealing with the future of Ashanti, Colonel Willcocks said:

"The Ashanti power is absolutely smashed and if the people can be kept from obtaining arms and ammunition they can never again rise in a body. The Golden Stool will possibly never be captured. Its hiding place is known but to two men, and, rather than give it up, they would destroy it. The presence of this symbol of Royalty will, of course, have a certain weight with the people, but it is quite certain that they will never again be able to combine in strength against the white man. For the first time in the history of the Ashantis every one of their towns and villages has been thoroughly searched and their farms and fetish groves destroyed. Some of the columns visited parts of the country where a white man had never before been seen, and hundreds of fetish groves, with their sacrificial houses, were razed to the ground. Moreover, every chief who took part in the rebellion has either been killed in action or is a prisoner.

"In future a force will be kept in Ashanti amply sufficient to prevent any rising. The Governor is now going on a tour through the country. The most urgent need is for improved communications, and this is now being attended to. The railway is being pushed on, and next year will be at the Obussi gold mines, thirty miles beyond the Prah, north-west of Prahsu. The great difficulty is to obtain labourers. The Northern Territories are already sufficiently guarded to meet all requirements. I should like, in conclusion, to pay a tribute to the friendly action of the French Government in definitely giving the Ashantis to understand that they would get no protection by crossing into their territories. This prevented the chiefs and others concerned in the rising from escaping into French territory."

THE REHATSEK BEQUEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For the information of the many friends and pupils of the late Professor Rehatsek, I may state again that the deceased Professor left behind him a fund worth Rs. 38,000 in Government Promissory Notes for the benefit of deserving students undergoing Primary Education. The details as regards selection of the schools to be helped, &c., being left to me, his sole executor. I generally try to make the distribution of the fund as wide as possible. Last year after deducting the maintenance and other sundry charges on the fund as regards the clerk's pay, &c., I was able to distribute Rs. 1,225 as under:—

	Rs.
Poor Boy's Seminary (through Mr. S. D. Khote)	75
Union High School (through Principal Wellinker)	100
Esplanade High School (thro Mr. N. B. Laskari)	125
Sett Framji N. Patell B. V. School (through Mr. R. M. Master)	100
Joint School Committee Schools	500
Anjumani-I-Islam Schools	200
Students L. and S. Society's Schools (through Mr. D. A. Khare)	125
Total	1,225

In conclusion, I beg to thank many friends who have helped me in distributing the money.—Yours, &c.

N. V. MANDLIK,
Executor, Rehatsek Bequest.

THE Sirmoor Imperial Service Sappers left Nahan for Khushalgarh on the 9th instant to work on the Khushalgarh-Kohat Railway, under command of Major R. K. Bir Bikram Zingh, C. I. E. Crowds of people came out to see them off and prayer was offered for the safe return of the Prince. His Highness the Raja also accompanied his brother and the corps some distance along the road. After two days' march the corps arrived in Umballa on the 11th, where the Major was received by Colonel Massy, Commanding the 19th Bengal Lancers, and a band played them in along to the camping ground. After two days' journey by special troop train the Imperial Service Sirmoor Sappers reached their destination and working ground on the 15th. This is the first instance of a Native Prince going on frontier service in command of his corps, without any British officer as adviser.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BREAK UP OF DE WET'S FORCE.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

Lord Kitchener wires from Middleburg that Plumer reports Colonel Owen captured De Wet's fifteen pounder pom-pom, fifty prisoners and some wagons on the 23rd instant.

The enemy is in full retreat and dispersing and our forces are vigorously pursuing them.

De Wet's invasion of Cape Colony has completely failed.

Reuter's correspondent at Capetown says that Colonel Owen's engagement was near Disselfontein on the South bank of the Orange River.

It is stated that De Wet has escaped in a boat across the river and is fleeing with a handful of followers.

OWEN'S ENGAGEMENT WITH THE BOERS.

Disselfontein, where Colonel Owen engaged the enemy, is nine miles North West of Hopetown.

Prior to the defeat the enemy made desperate attempts to escape to the waterbelt of the Orange River which was swollen.

It is stated that the farmers provided the fugitives with boats.

GENERAL FRENCH'S MOVEMENTS.

General French reports from Pietretief on the 22nd that 5,000 Boers were retreating disorganized before him, but that continuous rains were hampering his movements.

THE MOVEMENT OF ROYALTIES.

The Emperor William is at Hamburg.

The Princess Beatrice is going to Cronberg.

THE WAR OFFICE.

Colonel Ward of the Army Service Corps has been appointed Under Secretary at the War Office in succession to Sir R. Knox who retires.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 25.

The proposals made by the Resident of Travancore and Cochin and other civil officers, for the formation of a Rifle Association in India, are before the Government of India.

THE PAY OF ROYAL ENGINEER OFFICERS.

It is ruled that Royal Engineer Officers below the rank of Colonel on the Staff, while on field service shall, when in direct command of troops, receive the emoluments of corresponding peace appointments in Sapper and Miner Corps and when engaged on the normal duties of their Corps on field service shall receive the emoluments they would draw according to rank and Service in corresponding appointments of Military Works Services in the time of peace. This ruling comes into force from the 12th instant, but does not apply to R. E. Officers already on service in China. Its effect is to confine junior R. E. Officers, when taken from civil employ for field service, to the pay of their rank in military services.

The question of the pay of senior R. E. Officers on Field Service is still under consideration.

LUMSDEN'S HORSEMEN FOR SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE.

The men of Lumsden's Horse in India, who have applied to join the Johannesburg Police, will be sent home by a trooper, if arrangements can be made for their passages on to South Africa from England.

COURT MARTIAL AT LUCKNOW.

SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

The sentence of twenty years' penal servitude passed by a General Court Martial at Lucknow on Private Robert Nairn, 1st Scottish Rifles, has been approved by the Governor-General-in-Council.

THE TEA PROTEST MEETING.

It is understood that the Committee of the Bengal Chamber have been informed that H. E. the Viceroy has sent the resolutions of the recent Tea Protest Meeting to the Secretary of State, with the request that they may be duly considered.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A MAIL TRAIN.

BHUSAWAL, FEB. 24.

The mail train from Bombay to Calcutta last night narrowly escaped colliding with a goods wagon near Khandi, at mileage 67. It appears that while shunting was going on at the latter station, a detached wagon started running down the incline, and continued for two miles on the down line. A pointsman observed it; and started in pursuit, calling for help. On approaching it he observed the mail train coming, and showed a red light, which was very dim, due to running. Fortunately the driver observed it, and, deeming it advisable to regard it as a danger signal, brought the train to a standstill a few yards off the wagon. This delayed the mail one hour, but before reaching Nandgaon a shunting engine there became derailed, causing a further delay of two hours and-a-half. The mail train reached Bhusawal three hours and forty minutes late.

The engine and the brake were also derailed at Noon yesterday at Amalner station.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 25.

A large and influential public meeting of the women of Ahmedabad to raise the late Empress Victoria Memorial Fund, was held this evening in the Bholanath Institute for Women.

Mrs. Lely presided, and a committee to collect subscriptions was appointed. The individual subscription is not to exceed Rs. 10.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, FEB. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matiana left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 25.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Nankin (extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

MARSEILLES, FEB. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, which left Bombay on the 9th instant, arrived here to-day.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Teresa, from China, left Singapore for Bombay on the morning of the 24th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s Oceanian left Suez for Bombay on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 7 p. m.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar, for Bombay, on the 23rd February, via Lamu and Mombassa and Benadir Coast.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB 23,

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Sugars quiet.

Good Bbownuggur 4 6-32.

The Manchester market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 3-8
Bar Silver	28 5-16

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 25.

An exchange of regiments is sanctioned between Lieut.-Colonels Mancera, Commandant, 8th Madras Infantry, and Foss, Commandant, 26th Madras Infantry.

Captain J.C. Wilson, 1st Shropshires, is permitted to retire.

Captain R. M. Ovens is confirmed on the Musketry staff, vice Grant vacating.

It is rumoured that the Zam Moveable Column may be broken up owing to the difficulties and expense of hutting the troops during the coming hot-weather.

General I. S. Collin, 1st Royal West Surrey Regiment, is to continue in command of a 2nd class district "vice" General Sir R. Hart, whose tenure has expired.

Captain Gaunt, 4th Dragoon Guards, is ordered to South Africa for employment with the South African Constabulary. Lieutenant Stoner, 2nd Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, also proceeds there. Large quantities of atta, rice, dhall, salt, goor, rum and tea were dispatched there from India on the 30th January.

The two new regiments to be raised will be designated the 48th Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers) and the 49th (The Garhwal Rifles) Regiment of Bengal Infantry. The 48th will be composed of four companies of Lobona Sikhs and four companies of Jats, and will remain unlinked for the present. The 49th will be a class regiment of Garhwalis and will be linked with the 9th Gurkhas and 39th Garhwal Rifles.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

MEETING IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Victoria Memorial Fund was held in the Hall of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday afternoon, under the chairmanship of Sir Lawrence Jenkins.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In opening the proceedings the chairman said:—"Gentlemen, when we last met it was felt by many that it was desirable in the hope of securing unity to submit to the Calcutta Committee a proposal, that in place of the contemplated Hall the National Memorial should take the form of a University or Institute of Research for the benefit of the whole empire to be located in such part of India as his Excellency the Viceroy should select. It was believed that such a proposal would meet with general support in the presidency and a large contribution might be expected from Western India to such a central scheme. This proposal was submitted to Calcutta in due course, but the answer has come back that it cannot be supported. The result is that the principal purpose of the proviso to our last resolution has fallen through, and it only remains for us to determine what in these altered circumstances should be done. I think it has throughout been the unanimous resolve of this committee, that such funds as we can raise should be applied to same useful and beneficial purpose. Some have inclined to favour the cause of charity, others the claims of research and technical education; but the claims of both has been the same, to relieve the distress of the country. The difference is but in the methods for while some would treat the symptom and directly relieve the distress, to others it has seemed that the evil would be best cured by striving to remove some at least of its causes My own view has been strongly in favour of the last of these two methods; for I heartily hope that profiting by the experience of other countries we might, by establishing appropriate institution be taking a step towards ameliorating the condition of the people of this country. But it is beside my present purpose to discuss the merits and demerits of this view, for an examination of the facts has led me to the conclusion that Bombay standing alone cannot furnish sufficient funds for the completion of this national scheme. In a matter of this kind it is impossible to go half way: to attempt the work within sufficient funds and inadequate income would be worse than useless. It would be to throw away what we have. I therefore think that there is no course open to us but to adopt and carry into effect our scheme as originally formulated This view has the sanction of his Excellency the Governor, who has sent me the following letter:—

LORD NORTHCOTE'S LETTER.

Bombay, February 23, 1901.

Dear Chief Justice,—It is feared, I understand, that there is a possibility now that we know that the adoption of a technological institute for the whole of India is not approved in Calcutta, that Bombay alone may not be able to realise sufficient funds to establish such an Institution in this Presidency.

Under the circumstances I venture to write to you upon the question of the form our memorial should now take. The committee at first appeared to be in favour of a charitable fund. Now this is a time when owing to the misfortunes through which this Presidency has recently gone and which still exist within its limits it would, in my opinion, be peculiarly appropriate that we should devote our subscriptions to the relief of distress. There is, of course, always a risk that subscriptions for a special object, such as the proposed memorial, may interfere with subscriptions habitually given for charitable purposes and any such results would be deplorable, and the last thing her late Majesty would have wished should happen. This misfortune would be averted were the committee to revert to the original idea of a charitable endowment fund, and I would now venture to ask you to invite them to consider if the time has not come to notify their decision definitely to the public, namely, that the subscriptions will be devoted to this object. I have great hopes that this purpose will appeal most forcibly to all those who desire to commemorate our late beloved Queen-Empress, and I will ask the committee kindly to accept the enclosed cheque for rupees five thousand which I send in the hope that it may help to mitigate some of that suffering with which our late Sovereign so earnestly sympathised.—Yours, etc.,

NORTHCOTE.

I have also received the following letter from Mr. Hill:

23rd February.

My dear Sir Lawrence,—His Excellency desires me to say that he did not wish to confine the proposed scholarship to poor boys though it will require careful administration in his Excellency's opinion. The Governor regards that as charity also.

Gentlemen, I would counsel you to follow this advice and to make it the basis of our appeal to the public. I would add but one word, and it is this, that we should remember our object is above all things to honour the memory of the Queen-Empress and though some of us may have been disappointed of our purpose by reason of that to which I have alluded, I would urge that the response of all to our appeal for contributions should be liberal in harmony with the accustomed spirit of Bombay and worthy of the object we have at heart.

RESOLUTIONS.

It was then resolved that the Victoria Memorial Fund, when collected, should be vested in trustees, and the income accruing therefrom should be applied for the benefit of Western India towards charitable and benevolent objects or the advancement of technical and industrial education or re-search. The purposes to which the fund so collected shall be applied to be hereafter more specifically determined a general meeting of the subscribers.

It was further resolved that the secretaries be authorised to open an account in the Bank of Bombay to be called "The Victoria Memorial Fund" and that the cheques drawn against it be signed by the chairman and two secretaries.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting dispersed.

We learn with regret that Mr. G. F. G. Forbes, District and Sessions Judge of Fyzabad, died suddenly of heart disease at Suttanpore on Friday. Mr. Forbes joined the Civil Service in the N. W. Provinces in 1883.

A PARAGRAPH of a quite unusual nature, says a contemporary, appears in the annual report of the New Egerton Woollen Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore. It appears that the Company have been in past years much troubled by petty pilferings on the part of their own employes, and with a view to checking these ever increasing thefts, they decided to employ a special police guard, believing that the cost would soon repay itself out of the amount of the prevented plunder. So far, however, the measure has not answered expectations, and the trouble remains unchecked. But what is worse; the police guard, according to the report are under suspicion of indulging in a little stealing themselves, and it is stated that "A few weeks ago, on a raid being made on the police quarters, quantities of hosiery, yarn, thread and even wood belonging to the Company were discovered." We are accustomed to take our proverbs and maxims on trust, but there is apparently something wrong about the saw which bids us "set a thief to catch a thief." Under the circumstances it is gratifying to find that the Company have had a good year, and paid the usual 10 per cent. dividend to the ordinary shareholders.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE HUNTING SEASON.

WINTER SPORT IN SWEDEN.

THE AMERICAN CUP DEFENDER.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

By command of the King the Royal Buckhounds will not meet again this season. The order was fully expected, and it is needless to say that followers of the Buckhounds recognise its propriety. Under the rule of Lord Churchill many good runs were obtained during the first three months of the season, and young Frank Goodall amply justified his appointment as huntsman. When November comes round again Lord Chesham doubtless will be at the head of affairs, and it is surely not too much to expect that long ere that month arrives the Imperial Yeomanry—the corps for which he has done so much—will have completed their work in South Africa and returned to this country.

Various rumours have been circulated lately with reference to the two Pytchley packs. The woodland Pytchley is an offshoot of the Pytchley Hunt, and a master can only be appointed subject to the approval of the Pytchley Committee. Its name notwithstanding, a large proportion of the country consists of grass. The extensive woodlands are unrivalled for the training of young hounds, and more than one master would like to take them over. Mr. Wroughton's resignation is definitely placed in the hands of the Committee and there is no doubt that he desired to succeed Lord Southampton as Master of the Woodland country. He has consented, however, to continue in office with the Pytchley at least for another season; it is improbable that Lord Southampton will adopt a similar course, and it is practically certain that a master will be required for the Woodland Pytchley at the end of the season.

It is commonly supposed that foxhunting is essentially the sport of the well-to-do classes and beyond the reach of men whose incomes are small. But this is scarcely a correct view of the case. It is true that in order to hunt regularly three or four days throughout the season a man must be well off, but short of this plenty of sport can be obtained without going to any considerable expense. The hunting man who is a really good horseman and a good judge of the animal's points often contrives to recoup his capital outlay at the end of each season and even to make a profit. But not all of us possess the qualities requisite for fine horsemanship and ordinary people will do well to decide in the first instance how much they are prepared to spend on their stud and to set aside an annual sum for the purpose of renewing it from time to time. The selection of a country should be the first consideration, for different countries require a different stamp of horse. The shires are clearly unsuitable for those who wish to obtain the utmost amount of hunting possible with a small stud. Apart from the fashionable packs, there is a wide range of choice, and a decision will be assisted by consulting Bhily's "Hunting Directory." Even with one useful hunter, a clever hack that can jump and gallop, and a smart lad as groom, a judicious rider should be able to see a fair amount of sport; but although hounds may be running, he must always be prepared to stop when he becomes aware that his mount has had enough. Few things are more trying than to be obliged to give up a good place in what promises to be a first-rate run, but, as the saying goes, "one cannot both eat his cake and have it," and the sacrifice must be made if one desires to see hounds in the following week. One hunter, a hack, together with saddlery and all necessary gear, including personal outfit, might be bought for about £110, and should not cost more than £130. There are various works which give details regarding annual expenditure, and of course much depends on local circumstances. The owner of the stud in question will manage well if he keeps his hunting expenses within £120 a year. It does not require a large income to afford this annual outlay, and although hunting cannot be enjoyed for more then seven months in the year, the cost does not compare unfavourably with that of other branches of sport. Many a man has paid a larger sum for six weeks' fishing on a famous salmon river, and has found when his term had expired that his fish had cost him £5 or £10 apiece.

The idea of a winter visit to Norway and Sweden does not at first seem attractive to the average Englishman. If he can afford to get away from this foggy climate, he naturally desires to go towards the South and the sun. But for many winters past there has been an increasing immigration of English tourists into Switzerland during the winter, and both Grindelwald and Davos are now popular winter centres for the English tourists. For several months during the winter, the hotels of these centres are open, and are filled with a merry, healthy crowd of visitors, who spend their day in skating, to bogganing, and ski-running, and their evenings in dancing. Those who have the courage to brave the winter in those high mountain places know full well that there is no holiday more invigorating or delightful. The thermometer may fall far below zero, but the sun generally shines, and in that clear mountain air cold is easily driven aways by healthy exercise. Inspired by the example of little Switzerland, Norway and Sweden are now making a determined effort to attract English visitors during the winter. For some years past there has been a sort of Olympian display during the winter, in which competitions are held in all the great games which flourish in cold climates—skating, ski-running, tobogganing, ice-sailing, and hunting in the snow. This winter the Swedes have arranged to hold a display at Stockholm, and the first competition will take place on Saturday next, February 9th, at noon, when there will be a skating race for the speed championship of the world on the Vybroviken. On Sunday there will be an international competition in figure-skating, and in the evening the Skaters' Fete and Illumination. The competitions will go on throughout the following week, and will include long distance rides, ski-races, sledging, processions, trotting matches, and sailing races. Sweden has thrown herself into this enterprise with characteristic energy, and the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway is at the head of the movement. We can imagine few more delightful trips for anyone who wishes to change our sunless English climate for a land where the appearances of the sun, though brief, are at any rate far more regular. Why do not the Canadians take a hint from little Sweden, and, instead of being ashamed for their winter, try to attract visitors from the United States to take part in their winter games?

The New York correspondent of the "Morning Post" sends some interesting details regarding the keels of the two new yachts from which the defender of the America Cup is to be selected. He writes: It is evident that neither designer is trying to build an improved "Columbia," but each is carrying out original ideas. The Herreshoff yacht will not be as deep as last year's defender, but will be somewhat broader, with less dead rise, and consequently with flatter floor to sail on. Her lines are full forward and her stern is broad and full of strength. She will carry more lead than is the allowance supposed to be made for "Shamrock II," or for the Crowninshield boat. Her wetted surface will, however, be less than that of "Shamrock II." and more than that of the Crowninshield boat. Herreshoff's plans should bring forth a good all-round weather boat, but at the same time windward work will probably be her best point. Mr. Herreshoff has patented a bronze alloy, for which he claims wonders, and this will be the material used in the plating. The spars of the new boat will all be of steel, even to the bowsprit, though if they prove a failure wooden ones will be ready to act as substitutes. Crowninshield is depending largely on an immense sail area, and he is departing very far from the conventional style of ninety-footers. The boat is eight feet longer than either the Herreshoff or the Watson yacht, and she is sure to be very fast reaching both down the wind and on even a close reach. Crowninshield has taken as his ideal the scow type, and his creation has no dead rise at all, while her floor is even flatter than the Herreshoff design. The plating will be of manganese bronze, and, like the Herreshoff yacht, she will have nickel steel ribs. Her mast and boom will be of steel and her other spars will be of hollow wood.

The secret of the success of the American athletes in the English championships last year has been solved at last. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that the accounts and balance-sheet of the New York Athletic Club have elucidated the mystery. Some of us supposed that the runners and jumpers and hurlers of weights and hammers were members of certain universities sent over by their universities to represent these institutions in London and Paris. It did not escape observation that the Harvard men had nothing to do with them. Now it appears that the New York A. C., out of its annual income of half a million dollars, financed the whole affairs for some 12,000 dols. It seems a pity that the men did not come over as the representatives of the New York Club. The club was quite justified in sending men over to compete, having regard to the importance of the occasion—namely, the Paris Exhibition. Now, some worthy folks are sure to shout and cry that these Americans were in fact professionals. As amateurs are considered now-a-days they were amateurs. The Americans simply apply to athletes the same methods which we use in training men for the University Boat Race and in football tours or International football matches. Indeed, in recent years we find that athletes go into training together at the expense of their University club, and at the same expense are sent off to Brighton or Eastbourne before the sports. But then these expenses are only incurred in the case of representative matches, and in such cases the system is not nearly so thorough as that which is adopted by the Americans. For mere champion races, in which the individual alone gets the honour, no such method is followed. In fact, there would probably be a terrible uproar amongst athletes if it were found that men were having their expenses paid while in training. There would be good reason for such an agitation.

In swimming, men have been practically kept and trained at other people's expense, and we know the class of swimmers that have risen to the front. At the same time, the performances which they have accomplished have been remarkable. It would have been practically impossible for men or youths who had not given themselves up almost entirely to the sport to make such fast times. In addition, natural ability has been aided by the best possible instruction; and yet such swimming amateurs are looked on, very properly, as being very little separated from professionals owing to the way in which they travel about the country in search for prizes. If similar methods were adopted in the case of athelitics one may be pretty sure that the Amateur Athletic Association would pretty soon legislate on the subject, for athletic sports are a recreation and not an end in themselves. It would be very ill-advised of the A.A.A. to permit men to run as amateurs in the same way as men are allowed to be amateur swimmers. In fact, the large secession of amateur runners to the professional ranks a few years ago was due to the action of the A.A.A., and its firm determination to stamp out the semi-professional class. Then it is to be said that if such a class is undesirable in this country, how comes it that the New York Club is not to be condemned? As a matter of fact the circumstances are very different. In the States there are not numbers of athletic meetings to which the men can go on the pot hunt as they do in this country. The men are taken in hand and trained for the championship on a system similar to but more elaborate than, that which we adopt in the case of the University Boat Race or the University Sports. The matter may be mathematically expressed by this proportion: As the training for the boat race is to the Boat Clubs of Oxford and Cambridge so is the training of these men for championships to the New York Athletic Club.

Naturally, men trained under such circumstances enjoy an enormous advantage when they come to meet our men in the English Championship. The home representatives train for these events on their own account, and at their own expense, in just the same way as they do for any week-end meeting. During their training they get through their daily work. They cannot afford to give up everything for a month or more, while they are practising running or jumping. The Americans, therefore, enjoy a great advantage over our men. The two systems of amateurism are so different that it may well be that a change is needed in the conditions under which our championships are opened to the world. If the New York A.C., sends over an athletic team, then on the principles adopted in the University Boat Race, the A.A.A. would be justified in getting together, and training at the Association's expense a really representative team, if it were possible to do so. It would then be interesting to see what our men would do. The raw material exists, and it only needs proper handling to produce results not less wonderful than those that American athletes have shewn.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A FIELD of forty sportsmen, including five fair equestrienes, were out to enjoy the sport the Master and his festive pack held in store for them. There was a dry north wind blowing, and practically no dew and the chances of a decent run seemed almost non-existent; but that unknown quantity, scent, reversed the prognostications of our oldest huntsmen, as the sequel proved shortly after the muster of the field at Parla. The Master led his pack off through the well-known Parla lane, immediately after coming through which, hounds began "feathering," swinging left handed towards Andheri. After a few hundred yards hounds went away at a fair pace over the open paddy fields. They ran without a check into the scrub near Jackal Hill, but here, owing to the twistings of the varmint, the pace became slow, giving the field a chance of making up lost ground. Hunting steadily on, they drove round the foot of the hill, getting perilously near the railway line, but luckily for us our quarry's point was not the Andheri jungles. Keeping slightly right-handed we crossed the Andheri Marole road, skirting the wire-fencing on the opposite side. After negotiating some cactus hedges, and still working right-handed, we went over a small hill bringing us into the grass-going towards Goregaum. Hounds seemed to have had some difficulty in following the line, but still managed to keep driving on. A nasty deep nullah was our next obstruction, after getting over which, the pace improved, and we had a scamper across the open. The pack eventually crossed the line beyond Goregaum, and the field had to gallop about a mile further on to make the level crossing, and when we eventually got over to them, hounds were hunting through a scrub towards the sea. It now looked as if the wily one had beaten them, but after circling about for some time, he was viewed, looking very done, making for a thick wood. The pack were brought on, but owing to a thick made-up fence surrounding the wood, they took some time in getting in. After this, when half through the wood, the pack divided. Eight couple with a few sportsmen carried the line back to the railway, then worked right handed back on to the Andheri road with hounds still hunting in a desultory manner, but as they did not seem to be on fair terms with their quarry, they were whipped off, and trotted homewards. The Master had kept with the remainder of the pack on a right handed course, but with what success I am unable to say. The pack had been hunting for fully an hour, before the division occurred, and on the whole it was a good hunting run over good riding country. Our whipping off point must have been a good nine miles from camp, which gave us a hot and tiring jog home. I was sorry to hear one sportsman took a heavy toss early in the proceedings, but beyond a sore head, seemed to be none the worse. This run, in the matter of hound work and length, will compare favourably with any we have had this season; and is yet another proof of the pertinacity and perseverance of our splendid pack of hounds. Great credit is reflected on Stacey and his kennel management, that his hounds are fit to run for an hour and ten minutes on a decidedly hot morning, and requiring to be whipped off before they would leave the line. It is with great regret that we look forward to only four more mornings with such a sporting pack.

JORROCKS.

MAJOR STEWART, Political Agent with Sardar Ayub Khan will act as Resident of Baroda as a temporary measure when Colonel Ravenshaw proceeds on leave.

THE traffic returns on the Indian Midland Railway for the first seven weeks of 1901 show a considerable decreese as compared with the corresponding period of last year, the drop amounting to close on two lakhs of rupees.

THE CENSUS OF BOMBAY.

PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS.

THE authorities concerned have made elaborate arrangements for the onerous task of obtaining, as accurately as possible, the Census of the highly populated island of Bombay. At the head of the entire operations is Mr. S. M. Edwards, who has been selected as the Census Officer, and under him has been employed an enormous number of enumerators, who number no less than 2,400, besides whom are many citizens who have volunteered their services in one way or another. The services of the Bombay Police Force has also to some extent been requisitioned in order to help to tide over many of the difficulties and intricacies which beset such a formidable task.

The preliminary Census operations of the town and island of Bombay began at seven o'clock yesterday morning, when the enumerators began filling up their respective schedules in the various sections to which they have been appointed. Before proceeding with their work, they were required, according to previous arrangement, to report themselves to the various police stations to which they have been posted to officiate. Mr. Edwards, the Census Officer, had previously divided the Island into several sections for the purpose of facilitating work, and avoiding any friction. His divisions and sub-divisions have been communicated to the various Superintendents of Police, a part of whose duty has been to send Police sepoys round, with the object of showing each enumerator the area in which his services and attention are to be engaged. In addition to enumerators, a batch of supervisors have been engaged, and these men will be assisted in their work also by the subordinate Police, whose duty is to show them the limits of their respective circles. These preliminary duties having been carefully and cautiously carried out, the work of the Census operations began. The *modus operandi*, as laid down by the authorities, was carried out as follows:—The staff of workmen began work yesterday, and are down for the same operations today and to-morrow, from 7 to 11 a. m. and from 2-30 to about 6-30 p. m. It is estimated that by to-morrow all the necessary information, required for every block, will be obtained. This will be checked, and everybody employed will meet again at 6 p. m. on the 1st proximo, each operator submitting the schedules filled in by him. On the 2nd March the schedules will be collected from the houses of Europeans, Eurasians and educated natives, after which a grand total will be made of all the persons appearing in the enumerators' books. Police Superintendents will share in the task of checking the papers. Special arrangements have been made by the Census Officer for the checking of the Railway population, the ports and shipping, and for the many homeless who are without shelter and swarm our streets.

Among those who have kindly volunteered their services are Mr. Edulji Dorabji Talati, Principal of the Elphinstone High School, supported by the assistants of his teaching staff and senior pupils, Mr. Gopal Krishna, Principal of the Aryan Education Society's School, and Mr. D. G. Padhaye, Principal of the Goculdas Tejpal High School.

The following Police officers are appointed to actas Charge Superintendents in their respective districts:—Fort North, Inspector Coxen; Fort South, Inspector Jones; Upper Colaba, Inspector Sullivan; Lower Colaba, Constable Sintott; Esplanade, Inspector Murray and Superintendent Grennan; Chukla, Inspector C. Keeffe; Mandvi, Constable Stenson; Oomerkhadi, Constable Turner; Dongri, Inspector Munro; Funneswadi, Constable Salway; Market, Inspector Flanagan; Dhobi Talao, Inspector Paterson; Bhuleshwar, Inspector Power; Coomarwada, Constable Fish; Khara Talao, Constable Morris; Girgaum, Inspector Williamson; Chowpatti, Inspector Flanagan; Khetwadi, Constable Minhan; Mahalaxmi, Constable Smith; Walkeshwar, Constable Giles; Tardes, Constable Allix; First Nagpada, Commandant Sheehy; Second Nagpada, Constable Tapsell; Kamatipura, Inspector Sloane; Byculla, Constable Aldridge; Mazagon Inspector Hayter and Superintendent Standford, Parel and Sewree, Inspector Brewin; Sion, Inspector Draper; Mahim, Inspector Barnet, and Worli, Inspector DeBurgh.

THE QUEEN'S MEMORIAL FUND AND THE LOCAL CHARITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It seems to me that the ladies have been much wiser than the gentlemen in raising their Memorial Fund. They have limited their subscription to a maximum of rupees 10. I suppose they recognised the fact that after two famines in three years, plague for four years, and its staple mill industry on the verge of ruin, Bombay was not able legitimately to raise a large sum for a Queen's Memorial Fund, when so many memorials already exist in Bombay to perpetuate her memory. I might go further and say is it necessary to raise any memorial whatever when every page of British history for the last sixty years testifies to our devoted Queen's greatness and goodness. History must remain long after memorials of metal and stone have disappeared in dust. Might I make a suggestion to the ladies and that is that they employ the fund they raise in building a Woman's ward to the St. George's Hospital. The present ward has for year's past been a disgrace to Bombay and it is absolutely necessary one should be built. It may be said it would not be right to devote money thus raised for the exclusive benefit of one community alone. But against this it may be said Europeans and Americans have initiated and subscribed largely for charities for the exclusive benefit of natives, to wit, the famine funds. Why, therefore, should not natives repay the compliment and devote a fund to such a good object as the one I have suggested?

Now, Sir, let me allude to another point. We have Bombay at the present day with its vitality almost exhausted. No business people have made any profits for years past and trade is as bad as it can be. We have subscribed largely for two famines and plague and also for the benefit of our soldiers in the Transvaal War and now the public is asked to subscribe to a fund which, in my opinion, is unnecessary. It seems to me this is nothing less than cruel. Look at all our local charities such as the Byculla and Scotch Schools, the Indo-British Schools, the European and Eurasian poor funds, and a dozen other charities of this nature. See how they have suffered by so much money being diverted from the usual channels of charity to those of the famine and war funds. Surely these local charities should be supported more in the present bad times than in better times. The public only give a certain amount of money away in charity and if they give it to a Queen's Memorial they will refrain from giving to local charities. Out of curiosity let the public scrutinise the list of subscriptions to local charities in the last three years and see how the subscriptions from our notabilities have diminished during that time. Why is this? I think it is because they have had such calls from them in other directions. Officials have been drawing the same amount of salary in good as in bad times, so they have not the same excuse of diminishing their subscription as have people in business.—Yours, &c.,

EUROPEAN.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

BOMBAY.

The following is a list of the subscribers to the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage Fund:—

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Rao Bahadur Vasanji Tricumjee	Rs. 501 0 0
Sheth Kalidas Jutha, J. P.	" 501 0 0
" Madhowji Dwarkadas & Co.	" 101 0 0
Sha Laljee Kunsey & Co.	" 101 0 0
Thakkar Ramji Naranji	" 51 4 0
Shah Shamji Pacharia	One khandi jirasal rice.

THE Madras Revenue collections are showing a good advance this year, compared with last. Up to the end of January they amounted to about Rs. 22 lakhs more than they did during the same period of the previous year, about Rs. 15 lakhs being under the head of Land Revenue and Rs. 3 lakhs under Stamps.

THE NOAKHALI CASE.

MR. PENNELL'S JUDGMENT.

THE following is a typical extract from the judgment delivered in the above case by Mr. A. P. Pennell, Sessions Judge of Noakhali:—

From the 15th October, to use an expressive colloquialism, it has been all over, but the shouting.

On the 10th December, 1899, after all his attempts to intimidate me in connection with the Chupra case had failed, Sir John Woodburn endeavoured to cover his retreat by saying that at all events I must admit that my judment was very long; and, when I replied that it was full of facts, he rejoined that any other Judge but myself would have disposed of it in two pages. And in a Resolution of the Government of India No. 1003—1014, dated the 15th April, 1900, of which a copy was sent to me by the Government of Bengal under cover of an official letter No. 332 J. D., dated 30th April, 1900, from their Under-Secretary (Exhibit Y21), which I suppose I am expected to attend to, exception is again taken to the great length of my judgment.

The judgment in which I ventured to comment upon the conduct of Lord Curzon's officers was, after all, not half as long as the Resolution whereby he endeavoured to whitewash them; but I admit that a much shorter judgment would have sufficed in the Chupra case if the only thing I had had to consider was the guilt or innocence of Narsingh Singh. And in this case a good deal shorter judgment would have sufficed if the only issue, or if the only important issue, were the guilt or innocence of Sadak Ali and his three co-accused. For in Narsing's appeal there was no doubt whatever that the man had really done nothing, as all events nothing legally punishable, and that he had been thrown into jail merely to save the face of the executive; and, in this case, no sane man can doubt that some, at all events, of the accused are guilty of the murder laid to their charge. Nor are the facts very complex. If, therefore, my judgment is long, it is not because the case is not really simple enough, but because the tale of official wrong-doing is a long one; because those whose duty it was to bring these accused to justice have moved heaven and earth to screen them, just as in the Chupra case those whose duty it was to protect the appellant, moved heaven and earth to crush him.

There is a story told of a boatswain whose painful duty it was to administer corporal punishment to a friend. First the sailor wanted the lashes higher, then lower, and then higher again. Finally the boatswain lost all patience, and exclaimed: "Hang it all, Jack, I believe you don't like being flogged at all!"

The way in which I have occasionally thought it necessary to comment on executive officials, has excited a good deal of adverse criticism; and, I doubt not, that criticism, or some of it, has been deserved. For I am a man very much like other men, and must needs often do wrong. All I can say for myself is that, bad as my work may sometimes have seemed, it has been the best which on that particular occasion I could do.

Yet would I ask my official superiors to remember that it is really very difficult for me to do justice without offending them. I suspect, as the boatswain did, that they really do not like being flogged at all; that no way of administering the chastisement is likely to please them. And I say this because I have had it remarked to me that it is not the things I do which are objected to in high quarters, so much as the way I do them.

It would be better if the higher officials of Government did not think, as they do think, that it is their policy and their duty (I know that with men in their position "utile" is apt to seem "honestum") to screen their guilty subordinates, and to reserve all their indignation for any one who thinks it his duty to expose those subordinates' guilt. Their maxim would almost appear to be—"It must needs be that offences come, but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh." In the Chupra case Resolution the Viceroy has remarked that the cast as discredit upon the Government to which the officers concerned belonged, and it had materially weakened the authority and prestige of Government. His principle regret, however, seems to have been "that the Government of India had been compelled to take notice of the matter." Now, I have never been alarmed by the bogey of lost prestige, though I know that to some men it is a fearsome monster. I think we are strong enough in India to be, I do not say generous, but just; that justice would increase our strength and not diminish it, and I have been, longer in this country than Lord Curzon and should know more of the mofussil than most of his advisers.

But whether or not the views of the Indian Government on these matters are sound, I do not think I ought to pay any regard to them. A Judge has nothing to do with politics or with considerations of political expediency. I have to be just, whether or not it pays to be just, whether or not it pays Government, as well as whether or not it pays me. And I may humbly remind my official superiors that they, as well as I, are servants of the public. So far as official status goes, Lord Curzon differs from me only in this: that he is not, and that I am, a member of the Permanent Civil Service of the State, and I have to consult, not the interests of His Excellency, but the interests of His Excellency's Master, the King in Parliament. And I am indebted to a commercial friend of mine for the metaphor that what I am doing may be bad for the Directors, but that it is good for the shareholders.

And to show that the course which I am taking in this case, and which I took in the Chupra case, is not without warrant of judicial authority, I will permit myself to quote some portions of the judgment of the Allahabad High Court in the case of Empress vs. Hargobind Singh reported in I. L. R. 14, All. 242. The remarks quoted are applicable very literally to the Chupra case, and *mutatis mutandis*, apply here also: for it is the duty of a Court to see that not only persons accused before it get a fair trial, but also that murderers do not escape justice by the connivance of public servants who are paid for detecting their crimes and bringing them to punishment.

The judgment is that of the Chief Justice, Sir John Edge—two other Judges, Tyrrell and Knox, concurring:—"It is hardly necessary to say," he observes, "that when a person is convicted of an offense under the Indian Penal Code and has a right of appeal to a High Court and exercises that right of appeal he is entitled to allege, and in the best way he can, to prove, that there was no valid trial according to law, that the Judge who tried him acted illegally and with material irregularity in the course of the trial, that the Judge, by the conduct of his trial precluded a fair trial being had.... Further, it cannot hardly be said that when such serious allegations are "bona fide" raised by an appellant in a High Court, it is the duty of the High Court to consider them; and, however unpleasant it may be for the Sessions Judge, or for the Judges hearing the appeal, it is the duty of the Judges who have to decide the appeal, to express their opinions as to the correctness or otherwise of those allegations; and as to the effect of them, if substantiated in the case, when in an appeal, whether it be in a civil or in a criminal case, it appears to the Judges of a High Court that the Judge of a court subordinate to the High Court has acted illegally or irregularly in the case under appeal it is their duty, not only to the appellant in the particular case, but in the interests of the Government and of the public, to speak plainly and to point out in what manner the provisions of the law have been violated and its requirements disregarded. It is of greater moment to the Government and to the public, if possible, than to one accused of a crime, that criminal trials should be conducted regularly, decorously and in accordance with law and statutory procedure and that no ground for doubting the competency or the impartiality of the judiciary should be afforded by a departure on the part of the Sessions Judge or a Magistrate from the rule of law or the rules of procedure which

THE GOVERNOR AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

You drew attention in your columns on Wednesday last, writes a correspondent, to His Excellency the Governor's remarks on Technical Education. In the very practical and eloquent speech which His Excellency delivered on Tuesday last, as Chancellor of the University, he made an equally important pronouncement as to the claims of Commercial Education and we wish to give these well considered remarks every prominence. "What I have just said to you about Agriculture and Engineering applies "mutatis mutandis" to commerce in general," observed Lord Northcote, and then he went on to say :—

"There is a great commercial battle now going on in England, a large and influential section of the British traders say : "We want youths in our business who will learn our ways, not try and teach us new fangled ideas." My reply to that is to entreat British merchants to consider if their businesses are expanding relatively to German, American and other foreign competitors. As a rule they are not. I had the honour to serve on a committee to enquire into the reasons ; and our principal one was that the foreigner, notably the German, was more thoroughly educated, besides b ing willing to work for less pay than the Englishman. Accumulated wealth, prestige, habits and customs operate powerfully at home to maintain England's commercial supremacy ; nevertheless, unless her men of business set their houses in order in good time she will find it difficult to maintain her pre-eminent position in the commercial world. Here in India you have not that accumulated wealth or established position, although as I have said elsewhere, you have some great possibilities and advantages in the commercial struggle. But to hold the place you may aspire to, commerce should be as thoroughly taught and honoured a study as any other of those branches of learning which an Indian University delights to honour. I fear you may think I have digressed unduly from the regular course of a Chancellor's address. But I have very nearly as heart's the desire to see the youth of India devote their energies to an ever increasing degree to the task of advancing themselves by their own exertions and without looking to Government for employment. Recently I was told that amongst certain classes of the people the only two employments considered as honourable were land owning and service under Government. I can remember the time in England when the only services in which a young Englishman of high birth could embark were the Army, Navy, the Church and the Bar. We are wiser now. Young gentlemen are only too thankful to get an opening in any business from which an honest livelihood can be derived; and I trust that the feeling I have just referred to may become ere long extinct in India. And, if I may draw an illustration from a humble source, I would say that just as the Royal Commission on Primary Education in Ireland satisfied themselves that the literary side of school studies suffered no injury from the introduction of manual and practical training, neither will the high literary reputation of the University of Bombay be diminished by increased recognition on its part of proficiency in Scientific, Agricultural and Commercial studies. Many of you are, no doubt, aware that a distinguished retired Indian official, Sir Edward Buck, is at this moment engaged on a report to the Government of India on the question of how best to promote Technical and Agricultural Education in India. It scarcely falls within the limits of an University address to describe to you some of the interesting and promising results already derived from his inquiry. I only mention the matter as an evidence of the kind of education to which our highest authorities are now devoting their attention and to which their material support is likely to be given, because I wish this University, as the highest educational authority in the Bombay Presidency, not to be backward in recognising the growing practical importance of these branches of learning."

The remarks made by His Excellency, the other day, at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Commercial High School and College of Commerce, in reply to the Chairman, Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's address of welcome, had prepared us to hear from him the above emphatic pronouncement which must have gladdened the hearts of the advocates of Commercial Education, two of whom (Messrs. P. N. Wadia and K. S. Aiyar) have been nominated new Fellows of the University by His Excellency, who, as you said on Wednesday, has taken advantage of every opportunity that presented itself to him to give unmistakable indications of his appreciation of the needs for Technical and Commercial education. These two branches of instruction must go hand in hand. The first is meant to stimulate and improve industrial productions. The second to direct the distribution of such productions and without the help of the second the first would be wasteful if not entirely useless.

It would not be out of place to refer here to a remarkable speech delivered last month by Mr. Chamberlain at the annual meeting of the Birmingham University. According to Mr. Chamberlain, Birmingham is doing all it can to promote "Scientific training and Scientific enquiry in connection with the trade of the country and especially its practical application to the trade and industry of the great Midland district," and for which purpose she has raised a fund amounting to something like Rs. 60,00,000.

In Mr. Chamberlain's opinion, the position of General and Scientific Industrial and Commercial education in England is vastly inferior to that of Germany and the United States. "In Germany" said Mr. Chamberlain, "the State comes forward with really munificent grants. The State in Germany has recognised that money expended for this purpose is the best of all possible national investment. They have recognised that it will return in the increased development of the country in manifold the amount which is expended. I hope the time is coming when our people also will recognize this fact, and will see that what would be a mere drop in the bucket, as compared with our vast national expenditure, devoted to the highest education would produce results of the most satisfactory and encouraging character." These views of Mr. Chamberlaine are perfectly in accord with those held by Lord Northcote, who speaking at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Commercial College, said the other day, "I take real and sincere interest in Commercial Education, and you may confidently rely on my doing everything that lies in my power to promote and foster its development. "I am very glad to observe", His Excellency further said "that the importance of imparting Technical and Commercial education is being recognised in this Presidency as well as it is in my native land. I am perfectly confident, that any assistance which the Bombay Government may be able to give to Commercial Education will be more than repaid within a very short time by the material benefit the Presidency will derive from increased Commercial knowledge." One of the objects which Lord Northcote and his colleagues "have most closely at hearts is, when the finances permit, the promotion and fostering of sound Technical and commercial Education."

In the meanwhile the Senate of the local University will be called upon to consider the proposal to include Commerce as an optional subject in the syllabus of the School Final Examination. The scheme prepared by the authorities of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce for such inclusion was, we learn, submitted to a Select Committee of the syndicate and this Committee has favourably reported thereon.

THE WREATHS ON THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a thousand pities that among those responsible for the decent care of the Queen's Statue, there should exist a forgetfulness that :—

"This same flower which
Smiles to-day
To-morrow will be dying."

The wreaths have been allowed to stay until their condition is one of dust, decay and death, and the fact is not suggestive of that loving respect which inspired the offerings.—Yours, &c.

SIC TRANSIT GLORIA.

DURING the month of January 177 miles of new railway were opened in India. These included 71 miles of the Bikanir-Bhatinda line on the metre gauge, and 56 miles of the Raipur-Dhamtari branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway on the 2 ft. 6-in. gauge. Work was begun on the Jabbulpore-Gonda Railway, which is on the 2-ft. 6-in. gauge. This line will be 252 miles long and will cost Rs. 85,10,000. It is being built as a branch of the Bengal-Nagpur system.

THE POWERS OF GARRISON POLICE.

THE attention of the military authorities should be directed to a case recently decided in the Joint Magistrate's Court at Bankipore, as it has an important bearing upon the powers of garrison police within cantonment limits. The facts were simple enough. Two soldiers on duty as military police within the limits of the Dinapore Cantonments found some of their comrades drinking toddy in the company of some natives under a clump of trees. The delinquents pointed out a native boy as the person who had supplied the drink, and he was taken into custody by the two soldiers, who started back for barracks. On the way they were mobbed by villagers armed with grass-knives and sticks, and the boy was rescued. The soldiers were slightly hurt, but the mob dispersed as soon as they had made the rescue. Seven natives were afterwards arrested by the civil police and charged with assault and rescuing a prisoner from lawful custody. The case occurred so far back as November 11th, but it is only within the last fortnight that it has been disposed of ; three of the accused having been attacked with plague meanwhile, of whom two died. Mr. Heycock the Joint Magistrate, acquitted all the accused, basing his judgment on a point of law. It is the old question of the definition of "police officer." Under the Cantonment Act of 1889 the sale or possession of liquor by unauthorised persons within cantonment limits is prohibited, and the arrest of such persons "by any police officer" is sanctioned. On behalf of the prosecution it was urged that the garrison police came within the meaning of the words quoted, but the Magistrate held that the term meant only anyone appointed under the Police Act. This being the case, the soldiers were not qualified to arrest the boy, and the prisoners, therefore, could not be properly charged with having rescued a person from "lawful custody." If this ruling is to hold good, the Legislative Department should immediately amend the Cantonment Act. Cases other than those connected with the illicit sale of liquor may arise in cantonments and the soldiers employed on police duty will hesitate to take action if doubt exists as to their powers of arrest. We do not know if an appeal can be made by Government against Mr. Heycock's decision, but certainly it would seem desirable to have a ruling on the point raised in the case by a higher authority than a Joint Magistrate of only four years' service. On the merits of the charge of assault by natives upon British soldiers it is not necessary to enter just now.—"Pioneer."

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY COMPANY.

At the General meeting of the Shareholders of this Company held yesterday, Mr. F. A. Reddie presiding, the Chairman in moving the adoption of the directors' report which recommended a dividend of seven per cent said :—Gentlemen. I think the Share-holders may be con-tulated on the the result of the past twelve months' earnings of this Line. Seven per cent. is a very substantial dividend for any Railway to have paid especially after only 3 years. But you must not forget that the lucrati-e business of last year was the inevitable result of the famine which we so much deplore, and that a railway always benefits in a famine year and its receipts decrease the following year when scarcity is absent. It is a regrettable fact that considerable distress continues in Guzarat and consequently our Line may again benefit thereby, but there is a slight decrease in the approximate earnings, which I think will disappear in time. Comparing the traffic in goods and passengers for the 6 months ending June 1898 we find 20,228 tons, 1,26,473 passengers ; six months ending December 1898 11,416 tons, 1,25,943 passengers ; 6 months ending June 1899, 31,575 tons, 1,77,737 passengers ; 6 months ending December 1899, 41,288 tons, 1,96,350 passengers ; 6 months ending June 1900, 71,493 tons. 1,97,311 passengers. In the Report before you it was reckoned the nett earnings of the second half year would be approximately Rs. 60,000 but we learn they are nearer Rs. 67,000. Last year you were informed of a proposed alteration in the contract with the Secretary of State with regard to fixity of the ratio for working expenses by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. Since then the alteration has been made and confirmed and the ratio is now not to exceed 44 per cent. (I may mention that in 1898 it worked out 45. 15. per cent). so the arrangement is a satisfactory one for the Share-holders who are indebted to Mr. Forrest for having obtained so fair a basis, and the thanks of the Directors representing the Company have been conveyed to him. Special efforts are being made to increase the stone Traffic from Ahmadnagar, Idar, and a reduction in the tariff and I trust the Royalty, may enable this excellent building material to compete in Bombay with the well-known Porebunder Stone, but owing to the recent death of H. H. the Maharaja the negotiations are in abeyance.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION PETITION.

A CLOUD OF WITNESSES.

At the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, further inquired into the petition of Karamali Peerbhoy, who prayed for an order to set aside the election of D. A. G. Viegas and Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krisnnaji Vandekar, on the ground of alleged illegal practices. Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, with Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the petitioner, while Mr. Crawford of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co. represented the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Baptista, barrister-at-law, appeared for Dr. Viegas, while Mr. Mir Aun Ali, instructed by Mr. Koregaonker, for Mr. Vandekar.

Mr. Smetham examined about fifty witnesses during the day, making a total of over one hundred and fifty. Shortly after 4 o'clock, he declared his list of witnesses had been exhausted and proposed a postponement, remarking that his client, who required about 160 votes to secure a seat above Dr. Viegas, had now scored that number. Mr. Smetham asked that Mr. Baptista and Mr. Aun Ali should tender their evidence and afford him an opportunity, if necessary, to bring rebutting evidence. He then gave the names of some graduates, who were alleged to have been personated at the election and also mentioned the names of several voters, who had been away from Bombay for some months past and who could not possibly be present at the election.

On an inquiry from the Bench Mr. Baptista said that he had about eighty witnesses to call, some of whom would prove that about twelve voters, who had signed the voting papers were not dead, as was alleged by the other side.

Mr. Aun Ali said that he had about twenty five witnesses to call.

His Honour postponed the inquiry to to-morrow (Wednesday) and asked all parties to be ready with their witnesses on that day.

SCALDED IN A SHIP'S BOILER.

MR. P. BYRNE, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Dadoo Mussoo, a Mahomedan lad, aged about thirteen years. On Friday last deceased and several other lads were at work on board the steamship Arabia, now lying in the Dock, cleaning one of the boilers. Suddenly some hot water and steam rushed out of a waste pipe and severely scalded the boy. He was taken out of the boiler and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. It was stated that a warning had been given before any water or steam entered the boiler and all the boys working in the boiler had left in time, except the deceased, who remained behind and was scalded.

Mr. Charles Woodward, second engineer on board the Arabia, in the course of his evidence, said that about twenty lads, including the deceased, started cleaning the boilers at 3 o'clock on Friday morning. About 9 a.m. that day the safety valves of the donkey boiler were tested as the ship was undergoing Government survey by the Board-of-trade surveyor. While the testing was going on, witness noticed a slight leak of hot water from a waste steam pipe and immediately gave warning to those in the boilers by shouting out through one of the bottom doors. All acted up to the warning except the deceased, who remained behind and was extensively scalded. A Serang went in and pulled him out. The lad was attended to by the ship's doctor and then conveyed ashore.

The inquiry was adjourned.

ROMEO AND JULIET.

SHAKESPEARIAN plays invariably attract large audiences in Bombay, especially when the interpretation is in such capable hands as those of the Waldorf Company. It was no wonder, therefore, that last night the Novelty Theatre was requisitioned for seating capacity to a most gratifying extent. Miss Waldorf as Juliet and Mr. Norval McGregor in the other title role, both again exemplified their commendable histrionic versatility, and the audience were greatly charmed. They were well supported by the rest of this talented Company and the dressing and staging were excellent. This evening "The Gay Lord Quex" will hold the boards, and as the reputation of this play is sure to attract a large house, booking in advance is recommended.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE ON IMPERIAL IDEAS.

IN the "Empire Review" the Duke of Devonshire gives an exposition of the growth and significance of the Imperial Ideas now so popular, which will be read with interest.

It is within the last 25 years that these conceptions of empire have received their great development, and his Grace promptly and generously acknowledges that Lord Beaconsfield "was perhaps the first to strike the note of pride and exaltation in regard to the British Empire in India." The writer candidly admits that "neither those who supported nor those who opposed" the proposal to confer upon the Queen the title of Empress of India "fully realised that the assumption of that title was but the recognition of a great national and political duty which we had undertaken in India, the magnitude of which, if we did not intend to abandon it, we were bound to acknowledge."

Colonial policy has, within little more than a generation, been re-created. When the Dominion of Canada was formed by the union of the North American colonies many people at home spoke approvingly of the project only because it would relieve us of the burthen of defending territories from which we derived no direct advantage. But we have discovered that the material growth and political development of these vast regions means, not independence or separation, but a union based upon the most enduring principles of patriotism and common interests. Hence, we have just hailed the Commonwealth of Australia with an enthusiasm denied to the Canadian experiment till within very recent years. Having thus shown the extent of the change which has come over our ideas of the British Empire and its capabilities, the Duke discusses the causes underlying this larger sense of our destiny :—

To an increasing degree men of all classes have come to think that colonial expansion is an element, if not a necessity, of the continued prosperity of our country, and that both the Colonies and the mother country may prosper and flourish more abundantly in union than as separate and independent States. There has been a reaction, not against the economic teaching which gave us free trade, but against the notion that economic laws could solve all the problems of international policy and relations. Experience has taught us that all nations are not so ready, as we had hoped, to trade with us on equal terms, and that not even the most extended trade relations can ensure their friendship and good will. We have learned that if we and our Colonies are to be prosperous, if we are to be respected, if we are to be free, we must be strong, and we find that we can mutually supply each other with the elements of strength.

The Colonies know that the most powerful navy in the world is maintained for the defence of every British possession not less than of Great Britain herself, and in a time of strain and difficulty we have discovered in the colonial contingents serving in South Africa reserves, almost unexpected, of fighting material equal to any in existence. In this sense, therefore, the idea of imperial unity implies the best available organisation of the defensive forces of the British race in every part of the world.

And in addition to this reason of interest is added another of duty. Where, as in India and in Africa, conquest or colonisation has brought vast numbers of native races under our rule, we are conscious that we have not been unequal to the task of governing them with justice and firmness, and we feel neither the inclination nor the right to abandon that task to others

If I am asked where this new sense of empire is to lead us, I can venture to give no confident answer. Most prematurely, as I think, some have spoken of federation. An Australian statesman, speaking on the occasion of the inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth, has said that without pen, ink, or parchment the empire is already one. An attempt to call in the pen, ink, and parchment would be more likely to endanger than to safeguard that unity. If it be suggested that the Imperial Parliament should interest itself more than it does in Indian or colonial questions, I absolutely dissent.

For the difficult task lying before the Government of this country the Duke of Devonshire suggests no heroic remedies. Neither has he any apprehension of national failure to fulfil the high duties thrown upon this country. In short, we are to go on with the steady purpose of recent years. His closing words are full of the good sense for which he is trusted and which commends itself to Englishmen :—

Our Parliament represents our own people, and neither the people of India nor of the Colonies. For the Government of those portions of the empire for which we are directly responsible, we must rely on the trained experience of those who have made the problems of Indian administration, and that of native races, the study of their lives. And the absolute internal independence of the self-governing colonies is a recognised condition of the existence of our Colonial Empire.

But from time to time during the growth of the empire questions of Indian Government, or of the relations of the Colonies with ourselves, with each other, or with other nations, have been forced on the attention of the Imperial Parliament, and it is safe to anticipate that in the future these occasions will not become more rare. It is of vital importance that when they recur, as they are bound to recur, they shall be discussed not only with sympathy, but also with knowledge.

THE NEW FRONTIER PROVINCE.

WITH regard to the new frontier province, the official announcement mentioned that certain minor points still remained open. Among these were : whether any of the trans-Indus portions of the Dera Ismail and Bannu Districts can still be left under the Punjab Government, and whether the cis-Indus Black Mountain tribes should be included or not in the Agent to the Governor-General's charge. As a matter of symmetry it would certainly seem desirable that the Indus should form the boundary between the two provinces. Local conditions in the eastern parts of the Dera Ismail and Bannu Districts may render further consideration desirable ; but unless very strong reasons are advanced, the scheme, as it affects these two districts, should not be modified. For administrative purposes a river boundary is a good one, as the limits of authority are clearly defined geographically, and the people themselves can readily appreciate them. Moreover, it should be remembered that for several months in the year the Indus rolls down in flood, its width becomes as great as thirteen miles, and communication from bank to bank is a matter of some difficulty. It is unbridged from Attock to Sukkur, and as nature seems to have designed it as a boundary, it may well be accepted as the best one possible. As to the Black Mountain tribes on this side of the river, their political importance is of the smallest, as their power of offence has been completely broken. They may be left to be controlled by the Deputy Commissioner of the Hazara District, the local representative of the Punjab Government.

There is another matter which may possibly be worth the attention of the Government of India. The southern boundary of the new province, as at present defined, is the dividing line between the Dera Ismail and Dera Ghazi Districts, which is nearly opposite the Vihowa Pass in the Sulaiman Range. This leaves the Dera Ghazi District, which is beyond the Indus, to the Punjab ; and the question arises whether it could not with advantage be transferred to the Baluchistan Agency. There are innumerable cases connected with the border which form the subject of reference between the Punjab and the Baluchistan authorities ; many of these are troublesome, and much official time and energy are wasted in disposing of them. It would certainly simplify matters, and probably tend to administrative efficiency, if Dera Ghazi was made over to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan. In that case the Punjab Government would have no territory whatever beyond the Indus during its whole course through the province, and all the important sections of the frontier to the northern limits of Sind— Mr. R. I. Bruce has even suggested the amalgamation of the frontier district of Upper Sind with Baluchistan—would be under the control of the Government of India, represented by two Agents to the Governor-General. Under these conditions uniformity of policy could be obtained in all dealings with the Pathan and Baluch tribes, and there would be fewer "opportunities for friction, hesitation and delay," which have so sorely tried the patience of the Government of India in the past. The Punjab will not like to lose another slice of territory, but Dera Ghazi Khan is a sparsely populated district, and as the chief town seems doomed to be swept away by the Indus sooner or later, the population is never likely to expand. Perhaps the Lieutenant-Governor would prefer parting with Dera Ghazi to seeing a portion of the Hazara District absorbed into the new province. —"Pioneer."

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HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

ORIGINALLY "God Save the King" consisted of nine stanzas, or six in addition to the three which are now familiar to all of us. These three are the genuine Jacobite song, without the alteration of a word. The remaining six were strictly Hanoverian and Whiggish, and have long since gone to the limbo of literary rubbish. A specimen verse will suffice to show alike their quality and temporary purpose :—

Confound tail Jemmy's plot,
Pope, French, and Spanish knot,
Confound them all ;
Villains notorious,
Their fears inglorious
Never shall conquer us,
Confound them all.

Queen Victoria had literary tastes, and added something to the flood of literature which flowed during her reign. Her Majesty's literary work was in Lord Beaconsfield's mind when he made to his Sovereign the remark which is recorded of him. Even if the founder of the modern Conservative party had never got beyond mediocrity, either as a statesman or a man of letters, he was certainly a born courtier. In the Queen's home the talk between herself and her Prime Minister is said to have turned upon literature, when the statesman commenced a sentence with words which became famous—"Authors, madam, like you and me." It was probably flattery, but the subtle courtier, by including himself succeeded in obviating any suspicion that the only desire was to please the august person to whom his remark was addressed. The Queen (remarks a writer in the "Newcastle Chronicle") is said to have been pleased with the pretty compliment.

The happiest days of Queen Victoria's childhood, she said herself, were those spent with her uncle Leopold at Claremont. Soon after her marriage she was there again with the Prince Consort and the little Princess Victoria ; and then Her Majesty wrote to King Leopold : "Victoria plays with my old bricks, and I see her running and jumping in the flower garden, as old (though I fe.l still little) Victoria of former days used to do."

It has been the custom for the Kings of England to kiss the cheek of each lady presented to them at the Drawing Room, and it is a moot point just now whether the new King will avail himself of the privilege, or whether he will allow the time-honoured custom to fall into desuetude. The usage obtains at the mimic Courts of the Viceroy of India and the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland ; whereas, at Drawing Rooms held by a Queen, as in the last reign, those presented kissed their Sovereign's hand.

The months of December and January have been peculiarly fateful to the Queen and Royal Family. The 14th of December marks the death-day of Prince Albert and Prince Alice of England, Grand Duchess of Hesse, while on the 23rd of January, 1820, the Queen's father, the Duke of Kent, expired; on the 14th of the same month, 1892, the Duke of Clarence died, and January 20th, 1896, was the day of the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg. To Princess Beatrice, therefore, January is indeed a black month. King George III. also died in January.

Commenting upon the King as an all round sportsman, the editor of "The World of Billiards" in its current issue, remarks that King Edward VII. is fond of a game of billiards, and has always been partial to watching the best professional play. He was present at the first ever-memorable match for the championship between John Roberts, sen., and W. Cook in 1870, whilst comparatively recently John Roberts, jun., and Mr. S. H. Fry had the honour of playing an exhibition game before him at Bedford Cottage, where he was the guest of Captain Machell.

There is much speculation as to when the Coronation of the King will take place. No date is, of course automatically fixed, as in the case of the accession. William IV. died in the early morning of June 20th, 1837, but the Coronation of Queen Victoria did not take place till 28th June, 1838, or a year and two days later. In the reign of Queen Anne, however, a period of between seven and eight weeks only intervened between Accession and Coronation. The actual date now must depend largely on the pleasure of the King, who will, without doubt, have regard to the period allotted for mourning and to other considerations.

Parliament is never more impressive than when it meets and is silent. The first Parliament of King Edward VII. last week passed through two days unique in their silence and in their speech. Members will feel, as they think over the great but simple speeches made by the two leaders of the House on this occasion, that not the least wonderful among the many associations and feelings which were crowded into that short and momentous sitting was the absolute conviction that was felt by each and all, that every word that was spoken in description of Victoria as a great Queen or as a good and true woman was the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.—"Scotsman."

A movement has been started in France which has for its purpose the preservation, or, rather, the cultivation of the kangaroo, which has been rapidly proceeding towards extermination. Dr. Busson, a French surgeon, says that there is likely soon to be an exceptional demand for the animals in consequence of the success attending the use of the kangaroo tendon in the hospitals. It has been employed in scores of instances to tie up the fractured bones of a man's leg, in order that he may use his knees while the bones are knitting together. Kangaroo tendon, he says, is a strong as silver wire. It is taken from the tail, and being animal in its nature is absorbed, and the leg does not have to be cut open, as is necessary when silver wire is used.—"The Family Doctor."

In a fully illustrated article in "The Young Woman" for February on "La Fronde," the daily paper in Paris, produced by women, we are told that the entire staff of "La Fronde," editorial, contributing, and operative, is feminine ; and the paper is in every respect as well organised, as well informed, and as well executed as any other at present circulating in Paris. That it has found favour with the public is testified by the very flourishing state of its exchequer. The number of copies sold daily during the first week of its existence was 200,000 ; and now when "La Fronde" has celebrated its third anniversary, much higher figures have been reached. The eclectic character of the paper claims for it readers in every walk of life, but the class for which it takes particular care to cater is that composed of working women of whatever social grade.

The Emperor Menelek of Abyssinia has received a beautifully illuminated address sent to him by the trustees of the British Museum to testify their appreciation of his friendly reception of British scientific explorers and of the special facilities he gave to certain travellers, particularly Mr. Weed-Blundell and Lord Lovat in their recent journeys in Abyssinia, which were undertaken mainly to make collections of natural history specimens for the benefit of the Museum. Colonel Harrington, British representative at Addis Ababa, was the bearer of the address, which was encased in a very handsome box made of specially selected woods by the skilled artisans of the Cromwell Road Museum. The illuminated parchment scroll bears some notable signatures, among the trustees who attached their names to the address being, it is said, the Prince of Wales (now King Edward), the Earl of Elgin, the Earl of Rosebery, Viscount Cross, Viscount Dillon, Mr. John Morley, and the late Bishop of London.

The Queen took the liveliest interest in matters agricultural, and was as much a farmer as that other monarch, "Farmer George." The Prince Consort quite understood the full technicalities of all farm work, and the system introduced by him at the stud farm and home farm is adhered to to this day. Of their two farms, the Queen was the leaseholder, and paid rent to the Crown for this. According to the "Field," all classes of live stock customary to the ordinary farm are kept at the Windor establishment, but it is in consequence of the fame of the herds of pedigree cattle that the late Queen's participation and interest in farming have been made so widely known. Of the three distinct herds, that of shorthorns, which has its home at the Shaw farms, is the oldest.

You might walk along Holborn Viaduct for years and never notice that there was any entrance there to a railway station called Snow Hill, unless your attention were drawn to it by someone, for the entrance is by a dark, narrow, gloomy porch, which suggests nothing so much as the portal described by Dante in his "Inferno." Why this place is called "Snow Hill" is a mystery. Snow is white ; this spot is about as black as can be. Snow is pure ; this station cannot certainly be accused of that. Snow lies level, unless drifted ; this station is all up-and-down steps. Snow is clean ; Snow Hill suggests that it has never been washed out since the blood in Noah's time. Therefore the difficulty of giving a reason why it got the name of "Snow Hill."—"The Railway Magazine."

The Queen's daughters were as simply and strictly reared as she herself had been. They had regular hours of work and play, dressed in neat, simple clothes, and ate of the plainest fare. "Quite poor living," an old servant of the Queen's called it. If they were naughty they received the time-honoured punishment of being sent to bed. This was not always a deterrent to the Princess Royal as the following story will show. She had several times been scolded for calling Dr. Brown, of Windsor, Brown and was threatened with bed if she transgressed again. Next day when the doctor entered the room, the young Princess said, in her most daring manner, Good morning, Brown and catching the Queen's threatening eye she composedly added, And good-night, Brown, for I am going to bed, and she walked resolutely away to her punishment.

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The volumes in the four different bindings are on view at 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay, but as the "Standard" has announced the withdrawal of its remarkable offer, many of those who had expected to come to the Standard's Temporary office to examine the books, will probably be unable to do so.

Note—The Standard's offer will be withdrawn simultaneously at Home and in India, and it will not be possible to purchase the work hereafter except at about *double the present cost.*

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1. A Prospectus in brief, a concise description of the "Library" in forty lines.
2. A facsimile of the curious Greek Manuscript of an oration of Demosthenes, which forms the frontispiece of Volume I. of the "Library."
3. A series of twenty portraits of Dr. Garnett and the famous men of letters who have made the "Library of Famous Literature."
4. What this great "Library" is (four pages).
5. Why the "Library" has come into existence (resuming a part of Dr. Garnett's Introduction to the "Library.")
6. What the "Library" contains (six pages.)
7. From celebrated men of letters (telling of the eminent men who have contributed to the making of the "Library.")
8. The Illustrations and some technical details (as to the bindings, coloured plates, indexes, &c.)
9. The specimens of the rare and quaint coloured plates which illustrate each volume of the "Library."
10. Thirty specimen pages from the "Library" itself.
11. Three pages from the two large Indexes, General and Topical, included in the last volume of the "Library" (which occupy seventy pages in full.)
12. Seventeen full-page Illustrations from among the five hundred full-page Illustrations which illustrate the "Library" (these include reproductions of celebrated paintings, portraits of authors, their homes and the like).
13. An article by Dr. Garnett on "India and the Library of Famous Literature" showing its unique usefulness to all educated residents of India.
14. A leaflet giving full details and photographs of the Ten Imperial Photogravures, each suitable for framing, which are given as an Art Supplement to every subscriber without extra charge.

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The Standard, recognizing the large demand for a work of the unique character and undoubted usefulness of the Library, manufactured a large edition and offered it at a price that was actually about half the price of the books if sold in the regular way. Instead of placing the highest possible price upon this first edition, as is the usual custom in the publishing business, the half price was decided on as a means of introducing the work into a considerable number of homes of Great Britain, so that the library would become thoroughly and widely known. More than 15,000 copies (300,000 Volumes) of this first edition have been sold at home. After the present edition has been disposed of, as it soon will be, it will not be possible to purchase the work in India. Any additional copies will be procurable only from London, at the increased London price,

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In response to many inquiries, the "Standard" has manufactured two Special Book-Cases for India.

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A neat, substantial and Serviceable book-case has been manufactured particularly for the use of Mofussil subscribers, for Officers, Civilians, Engineers and others, who are moving constantly about from point to point. They will now be able to carry with them 20 volumes of the most interesting literature compacted into a space of 23 by 21 by 8 1-2 inches. The Library and case weigh a few seers over one maund, and could easily be added to the ordinary luggage of a traveller in the Mofussil. The case is made of the best teak, the sides are dovetailed, there are three coatings of polish and brass fittings to keep the door constantly closed in order to preserve the books from insects or damage from neat moisture. The case is attractive enough for an ordinary household. It is sold practically at cost.

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A book-case particularly for drawing-room or library use has been manufactured and is offered at a slight advance upon the cost. It has two glass doors, and rests on four legs ; the height of the book-case is about 4 ft. 2 ins. The glass in the door is of the best quality of French plate and is latticed to prevent breakage in transit. The case is made of teak throughout, and presents a very handsome appearance. It will be an ornament to any drawing-room or sumptuously furnished library.

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NOTE—In view of the low price at which these book cases are sold, the "Standard" would prefer to sell them to subscribers for cash. However, the "Standard" will accept, for the travelling book-case, one payment of Rs. 15 after the payments for the books are completed. For the Drawing-room Case one payment of Rs. 10 will be required on the delivery, and two payments of Rs. 15 after the payments for the books are completed.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

It has been stated that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company have purchased the patents of Dr. Pupin, the American mathematical electrician, who claims to have solved the problem of long-distance telephony on land or sea, hitherto considered by not a few practical men as insoluble. His method is based on the known fact that "inductance coils" in the circuit of the wire would improve the transmission of electric signals, but until he investigated the matter theoretically and experimentally the plan did not succeed.

He employed experimental cables of 235 miles, 500 miles, and 250 miles in length. The last was the most successful. With coreless inductance coils six inches in diameter and five inches high inserted in the wire at intervals of about a mile (1-16 of the equal wave-length of 17 miles) the current at the far end of the line was six thousand times stronger than it was when the coils were left out and the cable acting in the ordinary manner. The coils used in these experiments are, moreover, not of the best form for cables, though well enough for land lines, and have actually served on a telephone line of 700 miles. Dr. Pupin is now working out a good coil, two by two by three inches in dimensions, and having an iron core, with submarine cables. These coils would be placed in circuit every eighth of a mile, and with underground cables every two miles. The small size of the coil, owing to the iron core, makes it more suitable for insertion in cables. Dr. Pupin hopes to render telephony possible over distances of 3,000 miles.

Herr Wilhelm Kress has finished his model of a new air-ship, and is now building a large machine. The system he employs is the æroplane driven by a benzine motor. The æroplane consists of large wings of silk, or hemp, on steel ribs, resembling the spokes of a bicycle. Under this æroplane, which acts like a parachute, allowing the machine to sink gently, is the car, shod with runners, which enable it to glide on ice or other smooth surface, and it can also rest on water. The machine is raised and propelled by screws actuated by a light motor of 20 horse-power. Herr Kress is to try the vessel in the spring at the Lake of Neusiedel, on the Hungarian frontier.

Experiments with the "Inchkeith", a vessel of 5,700 tons, with engines of 1,300 indicated horse-power, have shown that with forced draught her coal consumption is reduced nearly 1lb. per horse-power per hour. The superheaters for the draught are heated by the furnace gases on their way to the funnel. The average temperature of the draught on entering the furnace was 284 degrees. It was possible to open the stokehold, which during the trial was only 74 degrees in temperature.

The past few years have seen a revival of the sailing ship as competitor to the ocean "tramp" steamer. The Germans are about to build a huge, square-rigged sailing ship with five masts and a tonnage of 8,500. The American six-masted sailing schooner, G. W. Wells, which carries 5,000 tons of coal, has led the builder to predict that she will be followed by a seven-master, built of wood, and carrying 6,000 tons of coal. She would be 400 feet long over all.

According to Dr. Trabut, of Algiers, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, the "manna of the olive tree" is an exudation caused by a microbe inoculated by the grasshopper.

The largest "gushing" oil well in the world is now that of Beaumont, Texas. The outflow is estimated at 25,000 barrels every 24 hours. A 6 in. jet of oil shoots to a height of 200 feet. The tapping of the oil has led to a rush for waste land in the district, and almost fabulous prices are paid for it.

Professor C. H. Eigenmann has discovered a new cave salamander, 4in. long, with protruding eyes and a tail longer than its body, which is brown speckled with yellow. The formation of its feet enable it to run up a glass wall, and even walk over a ceiling like a fly.

The introduction of nickel-steel balances into chronometers has permitted the correction of what is called "secondary, error" in these timepieces. The idea was first suggested by Dr. Guillaume, and carried out by Nardin and Dittisheim, the well-known Swiss markers.

A mechanical process of enamelling iron, hitherto done by hand to the detriment of the workmen, who suffer from the lead fumes, has been introduced by M. Albert Dormoy, Director of Forges and Foundries, at Sougland (Asine), France. It prevents the dust of lead from shedding itself in the air. To this end the article to be enamelled is put into an airtight case.

Mr Leopold Batres, Director of the United States National Museum, has unearthed a section of Coatepantli, the Wall of Serpents, at Mexico, renowned in Aztec history. It is about 60 yards long, 4 1-2 feet high, and is ornamented with gigantic serpent heads in high relief. Some of them are three feet long, and their open jaws display two fangs. They number about 200.

Danish eggs are taking the lead for their good qualities, thanks to the system of co-operation and selection adopted by the producers. Every egg-shell supplied carries the name of its raiser, and as the eggs are all tested, a bad egg is traced home. Each raiser must supply eggs thrice a week. The central authority can reject an egg several days old. The eggs are tested and sorted according to their sizes by an automatic machine.

M. Flammarion, the French writer and astronomer explains the tights of stars by the rays of the setting sun reflected on clouds. Why not on a chain of lakes?

During a severe storm in Atlantic City lately, the railways, trolley cars, and most of the public vehicles were unable to run, but the electric automobiles were undisturbed by it.

The American capitalist has laid his hands on the Carrara marble quarries. Sons of Proctor, of Vermont the new owner, is to introduce American for the old Italian methods of working them.

Hermite, the great French mathematician, who died lately, is regarded as an example to his age, for his disinterested love of science, and his disdain of notoriety. He was born at Dieuze, in Lorraine, in 1822. Before he was twenty he distinguished himself by original work on the Abelian tran-cendants, then quite new, and a few years later was ranked among the great mathematicians. Along with Cayley and Sylvester, he is one of the creators of the theory of algebraical forms. He also discovered the properties of quadratic forms and the transformation of elliptic functions. Of all his work that best known to the public is his demonstration that "squaring the circle" is impossible. He ultimately became a professor at the Sorbonne, and was the acknowledged head of mathematics in France.

The German Brewers, Association offer a first prize of about £75, and a second prize of £25, for the best mixture for cooling beer. It must not be injurious to health or cost more than 6d. for a cooling capacity equal to that of 100lbs. of ice. It must be able to maintain the beer, when treated, at a temperature of 45 to 47 degrees Fahrenheit. The formula should be sent to Herr Heiorich, 68, Neue Zoi, Frankfort-on-the Maine.

All lovers of dogs will rejoice with me that at last the germ or microbe of distemper has been discovered. Dr. Copeman has succeeded in isolating a "coccus" or rounded form of microbe, from the secretions of the lungs and nose of dogs suffering from the disease in question, and with the identification of the particular bacillus to which the disease is due we may hope for the coming of the knowledge which will enable us to prevent the ailment and save much pain and suffering to our canine friends. It appears that the search for the microbe of distemper was carried on by the late Mr. Everett Millais some years ago. I have a faint recollection of reading an account of his investigations, but I believe, they led to no definite conclusion; such, at least, as Dr. Copeman has stated. The coccus of distemper is easily cultivated by laboratory methods, and a pure and strong culture produces fatal effects in the dog. But when the strong culture is heated to 60 deg. centigrade and carbolic acid is added to it a vaccine is prepared. This vaccine can be used to inoculate dogs, and so to prevent them taking the disease. Experiment has shown that puppies thus vaccinated escaped infection when exposed thereto, and dog breeders at home and abroad are assisting in the work of the further elucidation of the powers possessed by the vaccine to confer immunity, and of the length of time such protection may last.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 23.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G R Ridge Supt in the Legislative Dept is appointed to officiate as Registrar in that Dept with effect from the 12th inst during the absence on leave of Mr A B Wilson or until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr J H Lace Asst Inspr Genl of Forests and Supt of Working-Plans, is appointed under article 35 of the Forest Dept Code to officiate in the 3rd grade of Conservators with effect from the 1st Jan 1901 but will continue to hold his present post and be seconded on the list of Conservators until further orders.

LAND SURVEYS

In supersession of the orders contained in Notification dated the 5th April, 1900, Capt A R B Hume, R E Depy Supt 2nd grade, Survey of India Dept is granted privilege leave for 56 days, with effect from the 18th May, 1900.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr K Dutta, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant Genl Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Chief Supt in that office, with effect from the 4th of Feb, and until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col J P Sparling I S C to be Asst Commissary Genl 2nd class with effect from the 3th March 1898; Capt C H G Moore I S C to be Asst Commissary Genl 4th class with effect from the 31st Jan 1901; and Capt C S D Leslie I S C to be Asst Commissary Genl 4th class with effect from the 1st Feb 1901.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col H J W Barrow R A M C is granted the temporary rank of Colonel whilst officiating on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, dated 14th Nov 1900.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

Capt B Holloway 2nd Regt of Madras Lancers is appointed temporary additional Asst Secy vice Captain and Brevet-Major W G L Beynon D S O who has vacated, dated 1st Feb 1901.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The term of appointment of Major P T Cooper R A to the Ordnance Dept in India is extended for five years with effect from the 5th Oct 1901.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captains to be Majors.—S G Radcliff, C A Brown, R F R Formby, A S Hoosie, H W Lowry, W M Dawes and E M Reed, 19th February.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

Lieutenants to be Captains.—T H Delany, M B, J W F Rait, M B, S R Douglas, E J O'Meara, G Tate, M B, R F Baird, A C Gaze, M B, G C Ludg, B M, G McPherson, M B, S Hunt, A G Sargent, W H Cox, de V Conlon, M B, H A J Gidney, H Kirkpatrick, M B, F D S Fayrer, P K Caitale and W Lethbridge, M B, 28th January.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Bombay.

The undermentioned fourth class Asst Surgn having completed five years' service in that class, to be third class Asst Surgn, with effect from the 20th Dec 1900:—J L Lawrence.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS

The undermentioned Members of the Indian Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal, under the provisions of Clause 152, India Army Circulars of 1899:—

G I P Ry Vols—Vol E Ramm.

1st Batln B B and C I Ry Vols—Lance-Corpl J David.

Simla Vol Rifles—Lieut J A Williams and Lance-Sergt J F Victor.

N W Ry Vol Rifles—Vol B Daniels, Vol P J DeMello, Lance-Sergt A E Deason, Orderly-Room Sergt R Dunlop, Col-Sergt R A Gildea, Color-Sergt J E Kirby, Vol S Monteiro, Corpl D Payne and Vol P Pinto.

Hyderabad Vol Rifles—Sergt J Hatton and Sergt J P Tripp.

PORT BLAIR

Mr E H Man, C I E, Depy Supt, Port Blair, is granted furlough out of India for five months and twelve days under Articles 235 b and 34 b of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April, 1901, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Mr E H Man, C I E Depy Supt, Port Blair, the following officiating appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission:—Mr F E Tuson, 1st Asst Supt, to officiate as Depy Supt vice Mr Man, Mr H G Tayler, 2nd Asst Supt, to officiate as 1st Asst Supt vice Mr Tuson, Mr H D'Oyly, 3rd Asst Supt, to officiate as 2nd Asst Supt vice Mr Tayler, Mr W Jessop, 4th Asst Supt, to officiate as 3rd Asst Supt vice Mr D'Oyly, Mr A Brown, 5th Asst Supt, to officiate as 4th Asst Supt vice Mr Jessop and Khan Bahadur Muhamad Ashiq Ali Khan, 6th Asst Supt, to officiate as 5th Asst Supt vice Mr Brown.

DON'T FISH FOR TROUT WITH A BOAT-HOOK.

Let us suit our tools to the work to be done. We do not trim our nails with a broadsword or fish for trout with a boat-hook.

Now, a "word" is a tool just as a hoe is or a carpenter's chisel. The Queen's head on a shilling was impressed there by a machine; and certain sounds (called words) were invented for impressing ideas on the mind on the same principle.

Take the word "excruciating," for instance. It is one of the strongest words in the English language. It is like one of those smashing big hammers in iron or steel foundries—a thing with which green hands are not to meddle. Like the Lord Mayor's coach or one's own best clothes, it is only to be brought out on fitting occasions. But when the time comes they must be produced and shown in all their glory to an admiring public.

On this basis, the soundness whereof no intelligent person will dispute, was Mrs. Ann Hill justified in saying what she does about an experience of hers some time ago! "In March, 1896," she says, "I began to be afflicted with rheumatism. The disease was keen and violent. It seemed to strike into my system as a poison serpent strikes his fangs into a man's leg when he isn't watching out. My foot and ankle soon became swollen, hot and painful. In a little time the ailment extended up the right leg to the hip. The pain was "excruciating." I got no rest night or day.

That is what Mrs. Hill says. Is she within bounds? As for me, I say, Yes. Some four or five years ago I had my first—and, thank goodness! my only—taste of acute inflammatory rheumatism. I could stand the dull ache of the muscles fairly well, but when it got hold of the big nerves, and put on an extra spurt, it made me (you will pardon the expression), it made me "holler." We may reverently doubt whether Job himself, incarnation as he was of fortitude and patience, could have borne acute rheumatism or gout, which is rheumatism's more stylish brother, with the same sweetness that marked his deportment under a load of boils and a scolding wife.

No. Mrs. Hill has not employed the strong word "excruciating" without a license. There are more dangerous and fatal diseases, to be sure, than rheumatism; but few that go in to *hurt* you as it does. Advanced medical authors nowadays are saying it is impossible to tell exactly what pain is. I beg, from the humble view point of an unscientific layman, to suggest that if these dubious doctors will try a season of inflammatory rheumatism they will find out what pain is—even if they can't cure it.

"I could not," continues Mrs. Hill, "put my foot to the ground, and had to lie in bed with it. When I was a bit better, and able to move about, my steps were uncertain as those of a child learning to walk; and I continually feared I might fall. For over a year (a year lost out of my life, as I could do no work or enjoy any comfort or pleasure), I hobbled around in this way never free from pain.

"In hope of relief I tried almost everything—hot fomentations, rubbing oils, &c. But neither they nor the treatment of the doctors did me any good. In June of last year (1897) I made up my mind to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. It had cured my daughter of a serious ailment, and I fancied it might cure my rheumatism. After taking it for about a fortnight I was decidedly better. The pain was so much easier that I could rest and sleep and eat more than I had done for a long time. This so encouraged and cheered me up that I kept on taking the Syrup until I was entirely free from the complaint. That is now over a year ago, and I have not had a touch of rheumatism since, although I have undergone as much exposure as I previously did. You are at liberty to publish the facts in my case if you desire." Ann Hill, 80, Bellgrove Street, Glasgow, September 23, 1898.

In curing rheumatism, which is one of the more or less direct results of continued indigestion and liver torpor, Mother Seigel's Syrup corrects the digestive functions and purifies the blood, thus expelling the rheumatic poisons from the body, and guarding against their fresh formation. A valuable piece of knowledge to have in one's head when we consider that rheumatism is as common as it is painful.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

Advice to Mothers:—Are you broken in you rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeths, Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1d. per bottle

van Houten's

Best & Goes Farthest

Cocoa

Exquisite Flavor

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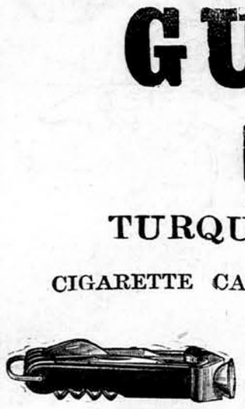
Cigar Cutter, etc., Rs. 16.

Turquoise Set Cigar Cutter, Rs. 6-8.

Turquoise Set Knife Rs. 9-8

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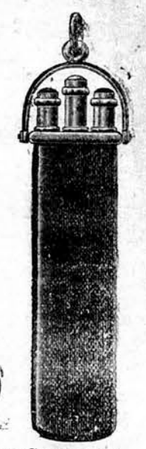
Cigar Cutter, Rs. 5-8.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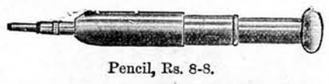
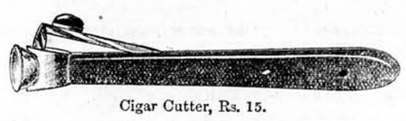

Pencil, Rs. 8-8.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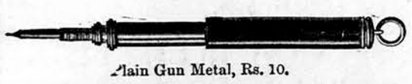
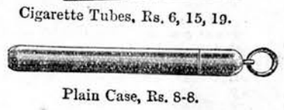
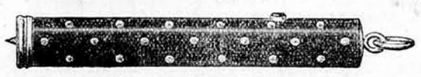

Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 10.

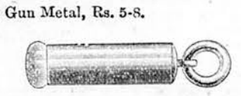
Tri-coloured Gun Metal, Rs. 10-8.

Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 5-8.


Plain Case, Rs. 8-8.

Turquoise Set Tri-coloured Pencil, Rs. 12.


Turquoise Set, Rs. 12.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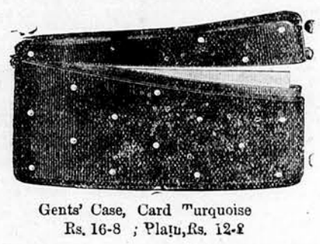
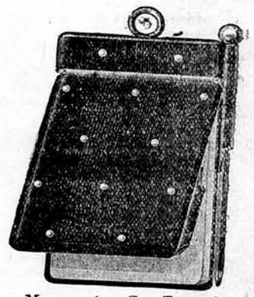

Gents' Case, Card Turquoise Rs. 16-8; Plain, Rs. 12-8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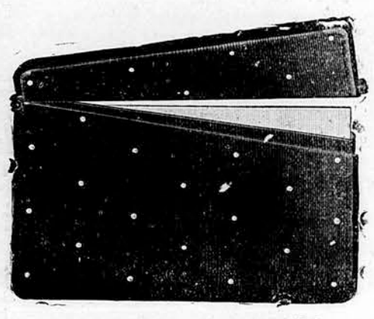
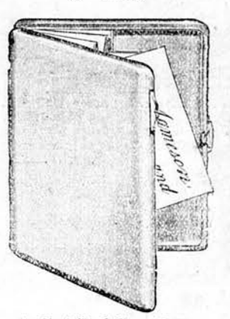

Ladies' Card Case, Turquoise Studded, Rs. 25-8 · Plain, Rs. 16-8.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